

The MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Major Edwin N. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps, Editor

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The Marine Corps Gazette

VOLUME VI.

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COMPANY ADMINISTRATION

BY MAJOR JESSE F. DYER, U.S.M.C.

FORENOTE

THE proper administration of the affairs of a company is so vital to its welfare and success that the Company Commander must personally attend to it and not "pass the buck" to subordinates, as is too frequently done.

A well-administered company is always a happy and efficient organization, while one which is allowed to run itself is usually a mob.

Officers who personally direct and care for companies can depend on their men responding to any call. This direction, of course, must be intelligent and properly organized, otherwise the company may break under a severe strain.

It is not an easy matter to construct a proper company administrative organization, that is, one which keeps track of all its members and properly divides responsibility, but it has been done and the following article by Major Dyer contains many useful suggestions along this line.

I observed, several years ago, a Captain build his company administrative system along the lines laid down in this article and his efforts met with great success and produced one of the best all-around organizations I have ever seen.—Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler.

The term, "Company Administration," is frequently used in a restricted sense to include only the paper work pertaining to a Company Office. The matter of company administration really covers a much broader field and includes not only the paper work of a company, but the instruction and training of the company; the relationship between the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates; the methods of perfecting discipline; and all matters relating to supply and equipment.

Taking up that part of company administration which deals with instruction and training, the first principle involved is that the primary reason for the existence of a company in garrison in time of peace is that it may be an efficient school to prepare the officers and men for the duties which they may be called upon to perform in campaign. This same purpose obtains whether the company be on active campaign or other duty outside of routine garrison duty, but the importance of instruction and training varies according to the conditions and circumstances of the duty performed.

Where a previously well-trained company participates in a campaign the instruction and training is obtained mostly from practical experience, although every opportunity should be taken to carry on a regular course of instruction and training in the company for recruits and for others who need additional instruction and training for the particular work, which it is anticipated the company will be called upon to perform.

A problem connected with the adoption of a proper method of instruction and training is quite similar to the problem that arises in the conduct of any school, professional or otherwise. Subjects which might be taught in company schools with benefit to the students are unlimited in number. So, too, there is no limit to the time which should be devoted to any one subject if perfection be the object sought.

One thing only is invariably limited and that is the time available for the purpose of instruction and training. Other limitations which are frequently found have to do with the facilities for instruction and training, and the abilities of the instructors.

In administering the company school it is necessary to select limited objectives and only after reaching the first objective should any attempt be made to advance to successive objectives.

In order to bring a whole company up to a high state of efficiency in the subject of musketry, it might be necessary to devote to that subject several hours a week over a period of a year, even under very favorable conditions for training, owing to the fact that on the start knowledge of officers and men in that subject may be very elementary. Under proper administration the company commander would not at first spend his time and energy upon the drafting of the detailed schedule upon the whole subject of musketry training for his company. He would pick out one immediate objective, with the next two or three in mind. Having reached the first objective with most of his

company, he would then undertake the advance to the second and so on.

It is important in company administration to provide for three types of students. To the first type belong those who are especially rapid in mastering the instruction and acquiring the training. They should be afforded an opportunity to advance according to their capabilities. If they pass an assigned test before the majority of the class, they should be excused from further attendance in that class and be assigned to some other subject. The second type represents a large majority of the company and the time devoted to the various subjects in the school course should be based upon their ability to absorb instruction and training. The third type represents those who for one reason or another do not keep up with the majority of the class. A class should not be held back for their benefit, but suitable provision should be made for them to obtain special instruction in the subjects in which they are deficient.

Variety of instruction should be provided for at all times, which means that generally it will be necessary to have instruction and training carried on in several subjects during any one day. Assuming that close order drill regulations require considerable time and attention in a company, all the hours available daily for company instruction and training should not be utilized in order to perfect the company in close order drill. Thirty or forty minutes a day will be sufficient and other available time could be devoted to other subjects. A company will be perfected in any certain number of subjects more quickly if they are taken up concurrently rather than one at a time.

The company school affords the very best possible opportunity to develop junior officers and non-commissioned officers in their capacity as leaders. For this reason, even if it were not otherwise necessary, the company commander should assign his various officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors and assistant instructors for the classes of the company school. Under his supervision the instructors should work out their schedules of instructions for each limited objective.

If a subject is to be taken up and there is no available competent instructor, the company commander should first conduct a non-commissioned officers' class in that subject, covering the ground which he intends shall be next covered in the company school. Having

thus prepared instructors, these later take charge of instruction in that subject, to the limited objective, in the company school.

Any student of administration knows the value of obtaining the related statistics. The company commander should not depend upon his memory, or that of his assistants, in keeping track of the educational advancement of his company. A new company commander should find in the company office statistics, up to date, which would point out what the company and the individual members know and what they need to learn. Such statistics also would be most valuable for an inspecting officer.

To illustrate the method recommended for administering company schooling, the following company orders are submitted. With minor changes, these orders illustrate the method employed in one company of the Marine Corps some years ago, with marked success, more especially in the development of the non-commissioned officers into real commanders and leaders.

Company Orders No..... Subject: Company School.

1. For the present the Company School will be divided into four classes, with the following instructors and assistant instructors:

(1) Signaling Class:—Instructor, 1st Lieut.....; Assistants, Sergeant....., Corporals....., and.....

(2) Field Engineering:—Instructor, 1st Sergt.....; Assistants; Sergt....., Corporals....., and.....

(3) Musketry:—Instructor, Gy. Sergt.....; Assistants, Sergt....., Corporals.....and.....

(4) Physical Culture:—Instructor, Sergt....., Assistants, Corporals.....and.....

2. The period from 9:15 to 10 a.m., daily except Saturdays and Sundays, will be devoted to Company School instruction in the above subjects. Non-commissioned officers and men will be assigned to classes by company memoranda posted on the bulletin board; copies to be furnished the respective instructors.

3. Standards for qualification will be published by the instructors. Any member of a class may apply for examination during any class period. Upon passing the required examination, his name and qualification will be reported to the company office by the instructor of the class in question and the man will be excused from further attendance in that class until a new branch of the subject is taken up.

CAPTAIN, U.S.M.C., COMMANDING.

Company School Memorandum

Subject: Musketry.

1. Commencing Monday, February 1,....., the class in Musketry will take up instruction in gallery practice.

2. The standard for qualification will be the marksman's standard in range firing, plus ten per cent.

GUNNERY SERGEANT, U.S.M.C.,
INSTRUCTOR.

Approved.
CAPTAIN, U.S.M.C.,
COMMANDING.

Company School Memorandum
Subject: Assignment to Classes.

1. The following non-commissioned officers and men are assigned to the following classes for instruction, until such time as they have passed the prescribed examinations:

	Signaling Class	F.E.	Musketry	P.C.
Corporal
Corporal
Private
Private

CAPTAIN, U.S.M.C., COMMANDING.

In order not to delay the advancement of the company as a whole, changes should be made in the subjects assigned the classes as soon as eighty per cent. of the company qualifies in the prior assigned subjects. Suppose swimming has been the subject for the class in physical culture and that eighty per cent. of the company have qualified by examination—a practical test requiring the student to swim fifty yards. The following School Memorandum would then be issued:

School Memorandum

Subject: Physical Culture, change of subject.

1. Swimming will be dropped as a subject of the class in Physical Culture and running substituted, commencing Tuesday, March 4,.....
2. The standard for qualification will be a hundred yard run in light marching order in not over twenty seconds.

SERGEANT, U.S.M.C.,
INSTRUCTOR.

Approved.
CAPTAIN, U.S.M.C.,
COMMANDING.

Since it would not be desired to encourage the indifferent, nor to slight the slow, nor to overlook those whose progress has been handicapped by sickness or other drawback, those who are not up with the eighty per cent. of the company should receive additional instruction. At the same time, they should not be excused from the regular period of company school, which would result in their never

catching up with the course of instruction. The following illustrates the steps to be taken in their cases.

Company Order No.....

Subject: Company School—Make-up class.

1. A make-up class will be conducted from 3:30 to 4:15 p.m., daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, with the following instructors and assistant instructors: Signaling Instructor, First Lieutenant...., Assistant, Private 1st Class....; Field Engineering, Instructor Sergeant..., Assistant, Corporal....; Physical Culture Instructor, Sergeant..., Assistant, Corporal....

2. The following named are assigned to this class for instruction as follows, until such time as they shall have passed the prescribed examinations;

Signaling, Physical Culture, etc.

.....
.....

CAPTAIN, U.S.M.C., COMMANDING,

In addition to the general instruction provided for the whole company, it is necessary to provide special instruction for a certain number of the non-commissioned officers and men. Here, too, it pays to start with limited objectives.

All sergeants are supposed to be qualified in company paper work, to pass an examination in the same before being promoted to the rank of sergeant. As a matter of fact, many sergeants have only a very superficial knowledge of company paper work. A company commander should make it his business to see that any of his sergeants is competent to relieve the first sergeant in the office at any time. His first step in this direction would be to detail two sergeants for instruction in the company office. One would be instructed in making out morning reports, details, tri-monthly reports and making the daily entries on the muster-roll cards. At the end of the month he would be required to make out the muster roll. The other would similarly prepare for and make out the pay roll. Their instruction would be supervised by the first sergeant. By such means, and taking them one or two at a time, it would not be many months until all sergeants in the company would become thoroughly competent in the office duties of a first sergeant.

A company commander should look on his corporals as future sergeants. To properly prepare them for the promotion in one respect he should rotate them in the office of company clerk, and see that they are properly instructed in company paper work and test them by their actual performance.

When some advancement has been made in the instruction of the non-commissioned officers in company paper work the company commander will find it easy to meet any special and additional calls on his company office. Calling in three or four of his educated non-commissioned officers, he can have all his monthly reports and returns ready for mailing by evening of the last day of the month, or the morning of the next day. Special rosters and reports may be turned out promptly, and it will not be necessary for his first sergeant and company clerk to work far into the night in such cases as a hurried transfer of a large number of men.

Every Marine is supposed to have a sufficient knowledge of cooking. It would be wasteful of food and little productive of results to attempt class teaching in this subject.

Keeping in mind the value of limited and successive objectives, the company commander should have his men instructed in cooking in the company kitchen, one or two at a time, until he has, first, at least one instructed man in each of his platoons, then at least one for each section and so on.

While it may involve more supervision and work, for a time, for the company commander, he should relieve one of his cooks each month and replace him by a new man for instruction. At least one of the mess-men should also be receiving instruction in the kitchen, learning to cut meat, etc. The instruction of the cooks and mess-men should be under the mess sergeant.

In view of the latter statement, it involves more work for the company commander when he relieves his mess sergeant periodically in order to rotate all his duty sergeants in the office, for their instruction and training. Yet this should be done. In the long run it will result in making his duties easier to carry and all his platoons will have competent mess sergeants in case it becomes necessary to establish platoon messes.

In line with the special instruction of sergeants, rotation should be given them in the detail as police and property sergeant.

In providing for special training, classes of selected men should be organized as opportunities offer. After the company as a whole has had its course in signaling, a minimum of two men from each squad, plus four or five additional privates and the company musicians, should be organized into a class for advanced signaling. Later, from the foregoing class, the company signalmen should be selected, and given instruction in still further advanced signaling.

A class in map reading, sketching—all non-commissioned officers and some selected privates should be organized for instruction, and so on. There is no limit except that placed by time and opportunity.

It will, of course, be necessary to have classes in tactics for the non-commissioned officers before the tactical instruction of the squad, platoon, and company can be undertaken.

It looks like a big job to undertake the instruction of a company in the manner above indicated, and it is. Yet, it may be made much easier if the company is administered properly in other directions.

These other directions are in the way of developing the junior officers and the non-commissioned officers in responsibility and command.

A corporal in charge of a squad should command and be responsible for the behavior and the condition of his men and the condition of their clothing, equipment and living space. The company commander should see that the corporal is educated and trained to his responsibilities.

In addition to what has been mentioned before in connection with the education of corporals, there are other measures to be undertaken. In the non-commissioned officers' school the company commander should explain his policy and method of making corporals real squad commanders and preparing them for further advancement. He should then put his method into effect.

Suppose the company, including some of the non-commissioned officers, are not nearly perfect in the manual. The company commander gives practical instruction in non-commissioned officers' school and informs his corporals he intends to hold them responsible for instructing and training their squads in the manual. Later, the corporals are given their squads and required to instruct and train them. At first it may be necessary for the company officers and sergeants to give immediate supervision and interfere somewhat. But all should understand that this will be changed and only general supervision will be exercised as the corporals show ability for their duties.

After proper instruction of the corporals, the company commander should not undertake the correction of privates that he finds lacking in any respect on company inspection. The man's corporal is the one to receive censure or other disciplinary action. The only exception is where the corporal has first noticed the neglect or fault

and has, before the inspection, reported that he has exhausted his powers and ability in an effort to improve the fault or neglect, without success.

The corporal should keep a duplicate list of the effects of each of his men, and no man should be allowed to dispose of any clothing until permission is obtained through his corporal. The personal habits of his men should be known to the corporal and he should be held responsible if they are lacking in sanitary habits, or use improper language in his presence. He should be held at fault if he permits any private to address him on official matters other than in an official manner.

By such means, the company commander will be relieved of much of the immediate supervision and inspection of privates and, in connection with the company school, of their instruction.

Once having developed the corporals, the next step in this line is to develop the duty sergeants, so that the company commander may not have to be continually dealing with a dozen or so corporals. The duty sergeants will have learned considerable in connection with the preceding step, and should soon relieve the company commander of intimate supervision of the corporals.

Next comes the turning over of the immediate supervision of the duty sergeants to the platoon commanders.

When these latter have been properly instructed and have received some training, they are the ones the captain will hold responsible and, following his method, they in turn take similar action within their platoons.

Eventually the company commander has to deal directly with his platoon commanders, his first sergeant, his mess sergeant, his police sergeant, and his property sergeant—some eight individuals, with whose aid he conducts most of his company administration.

It is particularly to be noted that these same individuals include those with whose assistance he must command the company in tactical movements. It is on this latter account that he uses company administration to develop their abilities to command with all that word implies of self-confidence, responsibility, executive control and leadership.

While it is essential for the company commander to separate himself from the direct supervision of the junior ranks in his company, he should not allow a gulf to grow up between himself and them. As he relieves himself from other details of administration,

he should devote more time to establishing friendly and paternal relationship with the individuals under his command. He should cultivate a desire on the part of all his juniors, officers and men, but particularly the latter, to consult with him when in doubt or difficulty. While themselves adopting the company commander's methods, the junior officers and non-commissioned officers should encourage the men to seek the company commander's advice where the difficulty cannot be, or is not, removed by an intermediate officer or non-commissioned officer.

Before leaving the matter of developing the non-commissioned officers by the means just suggested, it is desired to emphasize the equality of responsibility that should apply to the non-commissioned officer. If a private shows up well, his corporal should be commended, and the sergeant should receive his commendation for the good work of his corporals. When it comes to distributing praise and rewards, however, the company commander should see that there is enough to extend down to each deserving rank and file. In case where he is personally commended for the condition or work of his company as a whole, he should see to it that the commendation reaches the company as a whole. "To govern simply by statute, and to reduce all to order by means of pains and penalties, is to render the people evasive and devoid of any sense of shame."

To return to the question of individual instruction. It should be remembered that all knowledge and ability is applicable at some time or another to a military organization. Also that no company school of instruction could possibly cover even all very important subjects. Not only is time limited, but the facilities are not all available. Hence every opportunity to secure outside aid should be made the most of.

In a post the company commander might be able to have some of his non-commissioned officers and men receive short courses of practical training in the post bakery, in the post butcher shop, in the post carpenter shop, and in the post machine shop. He might be able to secure additional instruction for some by securing their assignment for instruction to an engineering company, a machine gun company, an infantry company, or other organization different from his own.

On board ship the company commander may have some of his men detailed during the trip in the ship's galley, machine shop, butcher

shop, motor boats, or in the signal group on the bridge, or in the radio room.

Finally there is the Marine Corps Institute, from which much help may be obtained in developing specialists for company duties.

Reference has been made before to the fact that a record is made when a man obtains a qualification in a subject of the company school course. Likewise, a record should be made of all other qualifications, where the man actually demonstrates he has them.

We know how unreliable are the supposed qualifications of men as recorded in their service record books and based on their prior occupations. The fact that a Marine was once a cook in a lumber camp, or a mechanic in a garage, is no true indication that he knows how to cook, or to repair gas engines. In either or both cases the man in question may have been discharged from his civilian occupation for incompetency.

The records of each individual's qualifications should be made up from the company records and accompany his service record book on transfer. With such information, it would be easy for the man's new company commander to determine the state of his military schooling and provide for its proper continuity.

Taking any company and applying to it the suggested methods of administration, the company commander would very shortly know with certainty just which men lacked the qualifications required in that company and those who possessed them. He would shortly be able to distinguish the quick from the slow, the bright from the dull, the interested from the indifferent. With that data, he could more intelligently plan to overcome defects of personnel.

Supposing the suggested methods adopted and improved upon throughout the Marine Corps, reports of professional efficiency of enlisted men would tend to become of some value. From his records alone a new company commander could determine the professional knowledge and much of the professional ability of men personally unknown to him. Inspecting officers could check a man's record accomplishments by practical examination, and thus get a line on the administrative and executive ability of company commanders and their assistants; officers' fitness reports could be made out more intelligently, and instruction and training throughout the Corps could be carried on more thoroughly, more rapidly, and to higher levels.

But more important than all, the Marine Corps would be much better prepared to participate in operations against an enemy. Not

only would existing units be fit, but large numbers of privates would be prepared to function as corporals, corporals as sergeants, sergeants as platoon commanders, gunnery and first sergeants as company commanders, and lieutenants as company commanders. The Marine Corps units could be more than doubled over night, and if promptly supplied with a good class of recruits, a few weeks' training would see those units, old and new, ready for the campaign.

A successful business man not long ago said, "No man working alone can make a large fortune." (And no officer working alone can make a good company.) "He has only two hands, two eyes, two ears and one brain. But when he engages others—many others—to duplicate himself—to see for him, act for him, hear for him, think for him—at a profit—then he has the whole world on his payroll."

Let the company commander apply this idea in company administration. The time is past when a company commander can say, "I'll do all the thinking for this company," and escape being considered a fool.

Good company administration will provide for exchange of ideas between the officers and non-commissioned officers. While not relieving him of his proper responsibility, the problems of the non-commissioned officer must be made known to his company commander and advance advice and assistance should be available to the non-commissioned officer.

To administer a company successfully along the lines suggested requires more than knowledge. It requires a real belief on the part of the company commander that he is preparing his men for actual service in campaign. Unless he is sincere in this belief, he will be unable to inspire his subordinates with the necessary spirit of coöperation. It is essential that men sense the purpose behind their instruction and training, and believe in it.

Without the big objective in mind, without constant reminder that success in battle is that objective, company administration will fall under local and personal influences whereby there will be only a fake preparation for campaign and the company will be prepared for sham only, not real battles.

THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

BY MAJOR EDWIN N. MCCLELLAN, U.S.M.C.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND

WHILE the Marines occupied the St. Mihiel Sector, the following officers were in command:

Major General John A. Lejeune commanded the Second Division with the following Marine officers on his staff: Lieutenant Colonel Harry R. Lay was Division Inspector; Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 of the Division; Major Ralph S. Keyser was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 of the Division; Major Franklin B. Garrett was Provost Marshal; Major Henry N. Manney, Jr., was Division Transportation Officer, and First Lieutenant Robert L. Nelson was Aide de Camp to General Lejeune.

Brigadier General Wendell C. Neville commanded the Fourth Brigade of Marines with Lieutenant Colonel Earl H. Ellis as Adjutant. First Lieutenant William A. Eddy, and Second Lieutenants Carl R. Dietrich and Claggett Wilson were Aide de Camps to General Neville. First Lieutenant William A. Eddy, in addition to this duty, served as Brigade Intelligence Officer. Q. M. Clerk Thomas Dorney was also on the Staff of General Neville.

Colonel Logan Feland commanded the Fifth Marines, with Lieutenant Julius S. Turrill as Second in Command; Lieutenant Colonel Arthur J. O'Leary commanded the First Battalion, Major Robert E. Messersmith commanded the Second Battalion, and Major Maurice E. Shearer the Third Battalion.

Colonel Harry Lee commanded the Sixth Marines, with Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Holcomb as Second in Command; Major Frederick A. Barker commanded the First Battalion, Major Ernest C. Williams commanded the Second Battalion and Major Berton W. Sibley the Third Battalion.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., commanded the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion during these operations.

IN THE TRAINING AREA SOUTHEAST OF TOUL

After coming out of the Marbach Sector the Fourth Brigade of Marines proceeded to a training area, about twenty kilometres southeast of Toul. In this area Brigade Headquarters was established at FAVIERES, Fifth Marines' Headquarters at CHOLEY, Sixth Marines' Headquarters at HARNONVILLE, and Sixth Machine Gun Battalion's Headquarters at CAMP BOIS de L'EVEQUE.

A program of training in this area was carried out under the charge of Lieutenant Colonel Julius S. Turrill. The schedule of training covered the following subjects: Each Battalion spent from three to five days at Camp Bois de l'Eveque, a large French training camp, where they were put through rifle practice, grenade throwing, one-pounder and Stokes mortar firing, Chauchat rifle, combat and machine-gun practice. Terrain exercises were held for the battalions during their stay there. All the infantry weapons and machine guns were used. The Sixth Machine Gun Battalion and regimental machine gun companies were assembled with the machine gun troops of the Division, at this camp for a special machine gun course of training. The pioneer platoon of the Regimental Headquarters companies were attached to the Engineers for a special course of training. The signal platoons of the Regimental Headquarters companies were attached to the Divisional signal platoon for special courses.

The battalions not at the Training Camp all carried out a training schedule within their areas, including close and extended order drills, assault formations, grenade throwing, gas and signal drills.

On August 30th and 31st divisional terrain and manoeuvre exercises were held.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 24, SECOND DIVISION, DIRECTS MOVE TO A NEW AREA

Field Orders No. 24, Second Division, September 2, 1918, 6:00 a.m., reads as follows:

- I. The Division moves to another area.
- II. Movement by marching. March Table. Annex 1.
- III. Orders covering the movement of the 2nd F. A. Brigade, 2nd Ammunition Train (Artillery Ammunition Section), Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop No. 116, and Co, B, M. P., will be issued later.

IV. Army, Corps and French units within the final billeting area or enroute, will not be disturbed under any circumstances. Where billets are insufficient troops and officers will bivouac.

V. All marches will be made under cover of darkness. Such movements as are necessary within camps during the day will be strictly regulated.

VI. *Commanding officers will use every means at their command to conceal this movement.*

VII. Administrative details by G-1.

VIII. Railheads for 2nd Division, September 2nd, 3d and 4th; TOUL, September 5th and thereafter; FERME BOYER.

IX. Division Headquarters closes at 2:00 p.m., September 4th at present location and reopens same date and hour at FRANCHEVILLE.

Field Orders No. 3, Fourth Brigade, September 2, 1918, 12:30 p.m., reading as follows, was issued to supplement the above-quoted field order of the Second Division:

- 1 The 2nd Division is to move to another area by marching.
 2. This Brigade will march in accordance with March Table, Annex 1 of Field Orders No. 24, 2nd Division dated September 2, 1918.
 3. Organization Commanders will make every effort to conceal this movement and troops on the march, in bivouac or in billets will be disposed accordingly.
 4. While the movement is in progress organizations will endeavor to keep in touch with Regimental and Brigade Headquarters as much as possible.
 5. Fourth Brigade Headquarters will close at FAVIERES at 8:00 p.m., 2nd September, '18, and open at BAINVILLE at same date and same hour.
- An officer will remain at old P. C. at FAVIERES for information until 9:30 p. m. or, until telephone is cut.

FIELD ORDERS OF THE REGIMENTS

Field Orders, Fifth Marines, No. 62, September 2, 1918, reads as follows:

1. The regiment moves to another area by marching in accordance with Field Order No. 24, which will be strictly carried out.
2. The Regimental Commanders P. C. will be open at 10 p.m. at MARON this date.
3. Upon halting troops will bivouac along side of road. Units will not halt in towns.
4. Troops will march with distance of 50 metres between platoons,

400 metres between companies, 50 metres between each group of four vehicles.

5. The most careful attention will be paid to march discipline and officers will be held responsible for any straggling in their command. Every endeavor will be made to keep this movement secret and Battalion and Company Commanders are required to see that no men are allowed to halt in villages or to enter them except in marching through. All men will be warned of the necessity of avoiding observation by hostile air-craft. Platoon commanders will march at rear of their platoons, Company commanders at the rear of their companies. Kitchens will be established in the woods so that men will not be seen at their meals.

6. Battalion Quartermasters, 5th Marines and Headquarters Co. will draw rations, forage and wood for their organizations Sept. 3, at MARON, 1:00 p.m. at Northern end of town. On September 4th at AINGERAY 11:30 a.m. outskirts of town. (Also for M. G. Cos. attached to organizations.)

Field Orders, Sixth Marines, No. 11, September 2, 1918, 3:15 p.m., reads as follows.

1. The 2nd Division is to move to another area by marching. This regiment will march in accordance with march table, Annex 1, of Field Orders No. 24, 2nd Division, dated September 2, 1918.

2. The Regimental M. G. Company, and Stokes mortars, 37 mm. and pioneer platoons of the Headquarters company, Under command of senior officer present, will leave Camp Bois l'Eveque at 8:45 p.m. September 3rd and will join the regiment at PIERRE LA TRICHE at 10:45 p.m.

3. Organization commanders will make every effort to conceal this movement and troops on the march, in bivouac, or in billets will be disposed accordingly.

4. While the movement is in progress, organizations will endeavor to keep in touch with the Regimental Headquarters as much as possible.

5. Regimental Headquarters will close here at 9:20 p.m., September 2nd and will be at the head of the 3rd Battalion night of September 2-3 and thereafter at head of column.

6. Battalions will march with an interval of 100 yards between companies and trains with an interval of 100 yards between each six vehicles.

7. Trains will follow units to which attached. March discipline and traffic regulations will be strictly enforced.

In obedience to these orders the Brigade, through a series of night marches, arrived in the area around MANONVILLE, by September 8, 1918.

ORDERS TO SIXTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

A letter dated September 7, 1918, from the Chief of Staff, Second Division, to the Commanding Officer, Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, reads as follows:

The Division Commander directs me to transmit to you the following instructions:

1. You will move your battalion the night of 7th-8th September, to the BOIS-de-HAYES, two kilometres northeast of NOVIANT-aux-PRES. Route of March: MENIL-le-TOUR—RAYAUMEIX—MINORVILLE—NOVIANT-aux-PRES, thence northeast to BOIS-de-HAYES.

2. You will clear your present billets BOIS ST. GENGOULT by 8:15 p.m. Every precaution will be taken to guard against air observation. Companies will march with 400 metres between companies.

3. While in camp the strictest precaution will be taken to prevent the men leaving the woods and to guard against observation by the enemy. The 1st Corps orders on this subject will be rigidly enforced.

4. A reconnaissance detail will be sent in advance to reconnoiter the route of march, locate the place of bivouac in the woods and to act as guides during the later part of the march.

IN THE AREA AROUND MANONVILLE

While in the area around MANONVILLE the Brigade Headquarters were located just outside of MANONVILLE, Headquarters of both the Fifth and Sixth Marines were in MANONVILLE, and those of the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion in the BOIS de HAYES.

FIELD ORDERS, SECOND DIVISION NO. 26

Field Orders No. 26, Second Division, September 8, 1918, 8:00 p.m., reads as follows:

1. The Division will take over the Sector LIMEY—one-half kilometre east of REMENAUVILLE, relieving the elements of the 90th Division and of the 89th Division (4th Corps),

Movement by Marching. March Table, Annex 1.

2. Boundaries 2nd Division (New Sector);

Right (East):

Point 500 metres east of REMENAUVILLE, cross road Le HARICOT, BOIS de la RAPPE (inclusive), TREMBLECOURT (exclusive), AVRAINVILLE (exclusive), FRANCHEVILLE (inclusive).

Left (West):

LIMEY (inclusive), western edge BOIS de HAYES, MINORVILLE (exclusive), BOIS de MINORVILLE (exclusive), BOIS d'ANDILLY (exclusive), BOIS CHEZEAU (exclusive), FRANCHEVILLE (inclusive).

3. (a) The 3rd Infantry Brigade will relieve the units of the 89th and 90th Divisions as follows:

The Infantry units on the "Combat Position" (Positions 2 and 2 Bis) and all units in rear of this position, during the night of 9-10 September.

(b) The 4th Brigade will relieve infantry units of the 89th and 90th Divisions as follows:

(1) Units on Position 1 Bis during night 10-11 September.

(2) Units on Position 1 during night 11-12 September.

The details of the reliefs will be carried out by the 3rd and 4th Brigade Commanders after conference with the respective brigade commanders of the 89th and 90th Divisions.

(c) Artillery units within the sector will be relieved during the night 8-9 September by like units from the 2nd F. A. Brigade: details of the relief will be arranged between the commanders of the 2nd F. A. Brigade and the Artillery Brigade of the 89th and 90th Divisions.

(d) Reconnaissance parties will be sent ahead to reconnoiter the route of march, locate the bivouac and fix the location of units and act as guides for the march of the coming night.

Preliminary reconnaissances by battalion, company and platoon commanders of relieving units will be made during night and day preceding the relief.

(e) Commanders relieved will turn over to the Commanders of the relieving units all maps, photographs, orders, etc., which pertain to their respective sectors, exchanging the usual receipts.

4. Attention is invited to instructions of the 1st Army, re-published from these Headquarters, regarding SECRECY in reconnaissance and troop movements. The greatest precautions will be taken against observation by the enemy by day and by night, and to effectively prevent the capture of prisoners during and after the relief, prior to D day.

5. The 1st F. Sig. Bn. will connect the Division P. C. with Brigade and Regimental headquarters.

6. Liaison will be established with troops on both flanks.

Axis of liaison:

LIRONVILLE—MARTINCOURT — VILLERS-en- HAYES — SAIZERAIS.

7. The command of new sector will pass from the Commanding Generals 89th and 90th Divisions to the Commanding General 2nd Division at 8 a.m., 10 September, 1918.

8. P. C. 2nd Division opens at 8:00 a.m., 10th September, 1918, at LIRONVILLE.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 7, FOURTH BRIGADE

Field Orders No. 7, Fourth Brigade, September 9, 1918, 5:00 p.m., reads as follows:

1. The 2nd Division is to take over the Sector, LIMEY—one-half kilometre east of REMENAUVILLE, relieving the elements of the 90th and 89th Divisions (4th Corps).

2. This Brigade will move into position by marching in accordance with March Table Annex 1, Field Orders No. 26, 2nd Division dated 8th September 1918, 8:00 p. m., *except* that the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment will march to the west of BOIS DES HAYES instead of the BOIS de la RAPPE.

3. (a) Upon arriving the BOIS DES HAYES the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment will stand temporary attached to the 3rd Brigade and the Battalion Commander will report to the Commanding General thereof for instructions.

(b) This Battalion will carry out the relief prescribed for the 4th Brigade in Paragraph 3-B, Field Orders No. 26, 2nd Division.

4. Headquarters, 4th Brigade, will close at BOUVRON at 8:00 p.m., 9th September, 1918, and open in the PRESBETERY, Billet No. 11, MANONVILLE on same date, same hour.

FIRST BATTALION, SIXTH MARINES, PERFORMED LIAISON DUTY

Field Orders No. 8, Fourth Brigade, September 10, 1918, 7:00 a.m., reads as follows:

Upon the receipt of this order the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment will stand temporarily attached to the 3rd Brigade for duty as Liaison Detachment of the 2nd Division. The Battalion Commander will report to the Commanding General 3rd Brigade, for instructions.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE VARIOUS UNITS

A Memorandum, dated September 10, 1918, of the Fourth Brigade, addressed to G-3, Second Division, reads as follows:

I have to report that Fourth Brigade P. C. was established in Billet No. 11, town of MANONVILLE at 8:00 p.m., 9th September.

Fifth Regiment P. C. is located in Billet No. 32 Sixth Regiment P. C. in Billet No. 28, both in town of MANONVILLE.

ATTACK ORDERED

On September 11, 1918, the Fourth Brigade received Field Orders No. 27, Second Division, dated September 10, 1918, for the attack of the Second Division on the line REMENAUVILLE-LIMEY and the capture of THIAUCOURT and line JAULNY-XAMMES. This

field order contained the following information: Attack to be made in concert with other troops of the 1st Army on the ST. MIHIEL SALIENT and to cover two days; the orders provided for an attack in column of Brigades, regiments side by side, each with one battalion on the first line, one in support and one in reserve; to be supported by the Second Division artillery and three French artillery regiments; the Infantry attack to be preceded by a rolling barrage; the Fourth Brigade to form the second line (reserve) with one company light tanks and the Fourth Machine Gun Battalion; 1st Battalion (Barker), 6th Regiment and one Machine Gun Company to be attached to the Third Brigade for service as combat liaison group on the left flank of the first line; the Fourth and Sixth Machine Gun Battalions to be placed under orders of the Division Machine Gun Officer for service as barrage guns to support the attack of the first line until it had passed beyond supporting distance; the action of the Fourth Brigade to be as follows: The Fourth Brigade formed the second line or reserve and will support the Third Brigade in executing the Division Mission; it will be prepared to pass through the Third Brigade and continue the advance to the Army Objective; the Second Battalion (Messersmith), Fifth Regiment, to relieve troops of the 89th and 90th Divisions on the line in the sector of attack and rejoin the second line as it passed through; zero hour to be 5:00 a.m., September 12, 1918; details of attack are outlined in Field Order No. 27, Second Division, September 10, 1918; troops to be in position by 1:00 a.m., September 12, 1918.

Orders to the Fourth Brigade and attached troops for the attack were issued at 1:30 a.m., September 11, 1918. Detailed disposition of troops of the Fourth Brigade and those attached outlined in Field Order No. 9, Fourth Brigade, dated September 11, 1918.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 9, FOURTH BRIGADE

Field Orders No. 9, Fourth Brigade, September 11, 1918, 13:30 hours, reads as follows:

1. The enemy, echeloned in depth, holds the prepared position in front of the 1st Army.

Our 1st Corps attacks the line: Western edge BOIS de PRESLE-LIMEY.

Divisions from right to left: 82nd-90th-5th-2nd; the 78th Division in reserve near MANONVILLE.

Our 4th Corps, 89th Division on its right, attacks on our left.

Action of 2nd Division:—The 2nd Division attacks on the line:

REMENAUVILLE-LIMEY; captures THIAUCOURT and the line JAULNY-XAMMES. By its advance within its own sector, it assists the 4th Corps in the reduction of the BOIS d'NUVREIN and the BOIS du REAU VALLON.

2. *Action of the 4th Brigade:*

(a) The 4th Brigade will form the 2nd Line (Reserve) and will support the 3rd Brigade in executing the Division mission. It will be prepared to pass through the 3rd Brigade and continue the advance to the Army Objective.

(b) *Limits of Action; Division Limits:*

Right (east) limit: REMENAUVILLE (inclusive)—BOIS du FOUR (inclusive)—BOIS d'HEICHE (inclusive)—North to BOIS de BONVAUX (exclusive)—REMBERCOURT (inclusive)—to "Exploitation Line."

Left (west) limit: LIMEY (inclusive)—unimproved road extending north from LIMEY to centre of BOIS d'EUVEZIN—eastern edge of clearing between BOIS-du-BEAU VALLON and BOIS d'EUVEZIN—THIAUCOURT (inclusive)—XAMMES (exclusive)—CHAREY (inclusive).

Regimental Limits: Right Regiment:

Right (east) limit: The right (east) limit of the Division.

Left (west) limit: LIRONVILLE (inclusive)—LIMEY (exclusive)—North to road-four 308.2 (inclusive)—eastern edge of BOIS-le-HAIE-l'EVEQUE—thence along unimproved road (exclusive) to REGNIEVILLE-THIAUCOURT highway—north to BOIS-du-FEY (inclusive)—Point 207.5—Northeast through BOIS-du-RUPT. BOIS-de-la-MONTAGNE, and Hill 310.3 to "Exploitation Line."

Left Regiment, Right (east) limit: The left (west) limit of right Regiment.

Left (west) limit: The left (west) limit of the division.

Parallel of Departure: Trenches along south edge of FLIREY-PONT-a-MOUSSON Road.

General Direction of Advance: Magnetic North.

(c) *Objectives:*

First Phase Line: Northern edge of BOIS d'HEICHE Hill 242.6.

1st Day's Objective: Northeast corner of BOIS GERARD—northern edge of BOIS du FEY—Hill 277.7—Hill 264.5.

Army Objectives: High ground between JAULNY and XAMMES.

Exploitation Line: Point $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres south of BURET FARM—BOIS-de-la-PERRIERE (inclusive)—CHAREY (inclusive).

Attacks:

1st Attack: 1st Day.

Objective: 1st Phase Line.

2nd Attack: 1st Day.

Objective: 1st Day's Objective.

Possible Objective: *Army Objective.*

Attack: 2nd Day.

Objective: *Army Objective.*

(d) The Division is to attack in column of brigades, regiments side by side, each with one battalion in the first line, one in support, and one in reserve.

One battalion and one Machine Gun Company, 6th Regiment, 4th Brigade, has been attached to the 3rd Brigade to maintain combat liaison with our 4th Corps on the left of our Division.

The 4th and 6th Machine Gun Battalions have been assigned to barrage positions north of the FLIREY—PONT-a-MOUSSON road to support the attack of the Division.

The 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, 4th Brigade, is holding our line in the sector of attack.

The 4th Brigade will advance with the 5th Regiment on the right in 3 lines, one battalion each: the 6th Regiment (less 1 battalion and 1 Machine Gun Company) on the left in two lines, one battalion in each. Each battalion will form with two (2) companies in 1st line and two (2) companies in support.

All troops will be in position on "D" Day at "H" minus 4 hours.

The movements of the 4th Brigade will conform to those of the 3rd Brigade as ordered by the Division, as follows:

The attack will begin on "D" day at "H" hour.

The infantry advance will start:

From the "Parallel of Departure" on "D" day at "H" Hour.

From the "First Phase Line" at "H" plus 6 hours.

The advance to the "First phase line" will be made without reference to the progress of the divisions on the right and left.

Upon reaching the "First Day's Objective" and the "Army Objective" strong reconnaissance will be made toward the "Exploitation Line" to gain ground for the establishment of a zone of Advance Posts, and to insure a prompt and adequate organization in depth for defense.

The "Army Objective" will be organized as our main line of resistance and must be held.

3. (a) The attack will be supported by artillery as ordered by the Division.

The artillery action will begin on "D" Day at "H" Hour by a rolling barrage, preceding the infantry advance at the rate of one hundred (100) metres in four (4) minutes, to the "First Phase Line" where a standing barrage will be put on the foreground until "H" plus six (6) hours, when the rolling barrage will continue to the "First Day Line" at the rate of 100 metres in four (4) minutes.

The light artillery will be brought forward in echelon as the attack progresses. One battalion of light artillery will be attached to the "First Line" to be used as forward guns.

(b) *Troops:* 2nd Line (Reserve) Brigadier General Neville Commanding:

1st Line:

5th Regiment: 1 Bn. Infantry and 1 M. G. Company.

6th Regiment: 1 Bn. Infantry and 1 M. G. Company.

2nd Line:

5th Regiment: 1 Bn. Infantry and 1 M. G. Company.

6th Regiment: 1 Bn. Infantry and 1 M. G. Company.

3rd Line:

5th Regiment: 1 Bn. Infantry and 1 M. G. Company.

6th Regiment: None.

Brigade Reserve:

Companies "B," "C," "E," and "F" 2nd Engineers.

One Company Light Tanks.

4th Machine Gun Battalion.

Troops will be in position on "*D*" day at "*H*" minus, four (4) hours.

Infantry will be in position as follows: First Line: on 4th Brigade parallel of departure.

Second Line: in French works in ravine about 600 metres south of the FLIREY—PONT-a-MOUSSON road.

Third Line: (5th Regiment): The 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, holding the sector of attack, will concentrate when the leading battalion of the 5th Regiment has taken its position and will form in the French trenches extending to the northeast of LIRONVILLE.

The advance will be made in conformity with the progress of the 1st Line Brigade, a normal distance of about one (1) kilometre being maintained between the rear battalions of the 1st Line Brigade and the leading battalions of the 2nd Line Brigade.

(c) Combat Liaison: Regiments will exchange liaison officers (or experienced N. C. O's.) with the Regiments on their right and left and will detail combat liaison groupes as follows:

5th Regiment: One-half Company infantry and one section Machine Guns with regiment on right.

6th Regiment: One-half Company Infantry and one section Machine Guns with Regiment on left.

Each Regiment: One-half Platoon infantry and one machine gun to maintain combat liaison with each other.

(d) Aviation: As ordered by 2nd Division.

One plane will be maintained constantly over the division sector of attack during daylight. Two planes will be constantly on the alert throughout the day.

(e) Aero Station: As ordered by 2nd Division.

(f) Table: One Company light tanks will take position on "*D*" day at "*H*" minus four (4) hours, near the LIRONVILLE-NOVEANT road, head of column five hundred (500) metres south of LIRONVILLE.

When ordered by the Commanding General, 2nd Line, the Company will advance to positions as follows:

One section with 1st Line Battalion, 5th Regiment. One section with 1st Line Battalion, 6th Regiment. One section with 2nd Line Battalion, 6th Regiment.

(g) Engineers: Companies "B," "C," "E," and "F," 2nd Engineers, will join and advance with the 2nd Line (Reserve) as ordered by the Commanding General, 2nd Division.

(h) Machine Guns: The 6th Machine Gun Battalion is assigned two companies to the 5th Regiment and two companies to the 6th Regiment. Regimental Commander will assign one Machine Gun Company to each Battalion. The machine Gun Companies of the Battalion will join their respective infantry battalions as the latter pass through the machine gun barrage position.

The 4th Machine Gun Battalion will take position and advance on the left flank of the 3rd Line Battalion, 5th Regiment as the latter passes through the machine gun barrage position.

(i) Plan of Liaison: As ordered by 2nd Division.

Liaison personnel as ordered in Operations Memorandum of the 4th Brigade this date, will report to the 4th Brigade P. C. on "D" day at "H" minus four (4) hours.

4. Administrative Details: As ordered by 2nd Division.

The rear echelon of Brigade Headquarters and the administrative personnel of the 5th and 6th Regiments and the 6th M. G. Battalion will remain at MANONVILLE.

The Supply Companies of the 5th and 6th Regiments and the Supply Detachment of the 6th M. G. Battalion will take position in the eastern edge of BOIS de La RAPPE.

5: Command Post: At junction of BOY de LIMEY and BOY de REMENAUVILLE one kilometre north of LIRONVILLE.

ATTACKS DESCRIBED

The first line advanced to the attack at 5:00 a.m., and the second line at about 5:40 a.m., conforming to the movements of the rear elements of the first line and maintaining a distance of about one kilometre in rear of the rear elements of the first line.

The advance proceeded at practically barrage rate.

The first line struck very little resistance and the few casualties suffered in the second line were from shell-fire which was light.

The Fifth Regiment (Feland) proceeded slightly in rear of its assigned position in the advance.

As the Infantry advance passed through the Machine Gun Barrage position the companies of the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion (Waller) joined the infantry battalions to which assigned, and the Fourth Machine Gun Battalion (Bruce) took up its position in rear centre of the second line.

The company of light tanks, however, experienced some difficulty in advancing to the attack position assigned owing to terrain. Through the entire advance these tanks did not seem to be able to operate properly owing to the speed of the infantry. They were continually out of position and the Battalion Commanders practically disregarded them.

The attack continued as per schedule up to noon, when orders were received from the Second Division for the Fourth Brigade to keep close up to the Third Brigade (about one kilometre), guarding its left flank.

The enemy was reported to have been evacuating THIAUCOURT and retiring in squad column to XAMMES.

At 3:00 o'clock the first line had passed through THIAUCOURT and practically reached the Army objective. Reports were received that the Fifth Division on the right and the 89th Division on the left had reached the Army objective also.

The second line moved up into position supporting the first line and remained in that position during the night except that on the urgent request of the Commanding Officer, Ninth Infantry, and the Second Battalion (Williams) of the Sixth Regiment (Lee) was ordered to take up a position on the left rear as a flank guard.

Enemy resistance stiffened, especially machine gun and artillery fire. Nothing unusual transpired during the night. Positions were rectified and consolidation began. During the night the first line was attacked several times, but the enemy repulse necessitated no further change in the disposition of the second line.

On the afternoon of September 13, 1918, the Commanding General, Second Division, issued orders for the relief of the Third Brigade by the Fourth Brigade, battalion for battalion. Two companies of the Fifth Regiment (Feland) and the First (Barker) and Second (Williams) Battalions of the Sixth Regiment (Lee) that had been assigned to the Third Brigade, rejoined the Fourth Brigade.

The Third Brigade retired to the former position of the Fourth Brigade in support of the line. The relief was made without any unusual incident during the afternoon and night and was reported completed at 4:00 a.m., September 14, 1918. Details of the execution of the relief are given in Field Order No. 10, Fourth Brigade, September 13, 1918, reading as follows:

1. The enemy holds the general line North of "Army Objective," JAULNY—XAMMES, exclusive.
2. The 4th Brigade will occupy our line on the Army Objective relieving the 3rd Brigade on the afternoon and evening of this date.
3. (a) The 5th Regiment will relieve the 9th Regiment and the 6th Regiment will relieve the 23rd Regiment, Battalion for Battalion.
(b) The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 6th Regiment now stand assigned to that Regiment.

(c) The 4th Machine Gun Battalion will remain in place. The 6th Machine Gun Battalion will remain assigned as at present.

(d) When the relief is accomplished the 3rd Brigade is to remain in the approximate position of the 4th Brigade now, in support of the line.

4. (a) The relief will be carried out as follows: Regimental Commanders of the 5th and 6th Regiments will confer with the Regimental Commanders of the 9th and 23rd Regiments, and make the usual arrangements regarding taking over the sector and disposition of guides.

(b) The relief of the rear line Battalions will take place during this afternoon by infiltration.

(c) The relief of the first line battalions will be executed just before dusk, the relieving troops having gotten into position in swales, ravines, woods, etc, during the afternoon, in order that the relief may be completed before it is entirely dark.

(d) Regimental Commanders will report immediately when relief is executed.

5. The command will pass to the Commanding General, 4th Brigade at Mid-night, 13-14 September, 1918.

6. COMMAND POST: THIAUCOURT.

Early on September 14, 1918, patrols were sent out well to the front and made a reconnaissance towards the "Army Line," and it was occupied by the leading battalion of the Sixth Regiment (Lee).

Further information as to the position and strength of the enemy being desired, at 4:30 p.m., September 14, 1918, the Commanding General, Second Division, issued orders to the Fourth Brigade to send two strong patrols of two companies each to make a reconnaissance to the front for a distance of about two kilometres and establish an outpost line and system of advance posts.

The details of this operation are given in Field Order No. 28, Second Division, and Operations Memorandum No. 3, Fourth Brigade, both dated September 14, 1918, reading as follows:

I. Further information as to the position and strength of the enemy is desired. The Divisions of the 1st Corps will each make reconnaissance at 17:00 hours, today, to obtain this information.

II. The Commanding General, 4th Infantry Brigade, will send out strong patrols, of 2 companies from each regiment to reconnoiter the division sector in front of the "Army Objective Line" to a distance of about two kilometres in order to advance the line of observation, make the "Army Objective Line" more secure and determine the enemy position and strength in our immediate front.

III. (a) Our Artillery will not fire except upon request of the Commanding General, 4th Brigade.

(b) The troops making the reconnaissance should be warned that there may be artillery fire from the division on our right.

(c) The outpost line will be advanced about two kilometres and a system of advanced posts established in front of our present line of resistance.

(d) Liaison will be maintained to the right and left, and the left flank covered in case the division of the 4th Corps on our left does not send out reconnaissance.

1. Information is desired as to the extent of the enemies withdrawal and as to where he has established resistance.

2. You will immediately send out strong patrols along your front to develop the present enemy lines. These patrols will advance as far as they can towards "The Line of Exploitation" (approximately line REMBERCOURT-CHAREY) within the limits of the 4th Brigade Sector.

The orders were delayed and the patrols did not actually leave the front line until at or about 6:30 p.m. The patrols proceeded through the woods during the night with much difficulty and liaison with units on the flanks was practically impossible.

The patrols met with no enemy resistance until early morning when the leading battalion of the Sixth Regiment (the Second, Williams) encountered enemy machine-gun nests in a ravine at the south end of woods between XAMMES and CHAREY, and the west horn of the BOIS DE LA MONTAGNE. These were overcome, however, and the leading battalion advanced to the position north end of BOIS DE HAILBAT, north end of BOIS DE LA MONTAGNE, north portion of the woods between XAMMES and CHAREY.

During the morning patrols passed through almost to MON PLAISIR FARM. The exercise trenches southwest of MON PLAISIR FARM and to the southwest of CHAREY (advanced positions of the Hindenburg Line) were found to be strongly occupied. While the reconnaissance patrols were advancing, the enemy shelled our front heavily, but the casualties were not great. The rear battalions were moved up to support the advance of the strong patrols.

Consolidation was immediately began on the outpost line and strong combat liaison established with the 5th Division on the right and the 89th Division on the left. The latter Division was supposed to have advanced, but did not, and their right remained just to the northward of XAMMES. This necessitated the detailing of a strong flank guard on the left flank of the Sixth Regiment (Lee).

Field Order No. 29, Second Division, September 15, 1918, reading as follows:

I. It is reported that the enemy will counter-attack REMBERCOURT at 1:00 Hour, this date. The 5th Division has captured REMBERCOURT and is digging in. The 89th Division, on our left, is advancing its line.

II. The 4th Brigade will intrench in the advanced positions and protect the left flank of the 5th Division.

III. (a) If artillery support is desired, accurate coördinates of advanced troops must be given.

(b) The troops of the 4th Brigade not involved in reconnaissance will be held in readiness to support the troops in front of the present line of resistance.

(c) Combat liaison will be maintained with the divisions on the right and left, and the new line established, will conform to their positions.

WARNING ORDERS FOR RELIEF

On the afternoon of September 15, 1918, the Commanding General, Second Division, issued warning orders for the relief of the Second Division by the 78th Division on the night of September 15th-16th, and later issued Field Orders No. 30 on the same subject.

ORDERS FOR RELIEF

Details for this relief are given in Field Orders No. 13 and 14, Fourth Brigade, September 15, 1918, reading as follows:

1. The enemy, echeloned in depth, holds the line Hindenburg Line—MON PLAISIR FARM—CHAREY (inclusive). Also the town of REMBERCOURT and the exercise trenches to the southwest of MON PLAISIR FARM and to the southwest of CHAREY.

2. The 4th Brigade will be relieved on the night of 15-16th September, 1918 by the 155th Brigade of the 78th Division.

3. (a) The 4th Brigade will be relieved regiment for regiment, the 309th Regiment relieving the 5th Marines and the 310th Regiment relieving the 6th Marines.

(b) Limits of Sector: East limit: REMBERCOURT, (inclusive) western edge of BOIS DE BONVAUX—eastern edge BOIS d'HEICHE—eastern edge BOIS DU FOUR—REMENAUVILLE, (inclusive).

West Limit: CHAREY (inclusive)—woods between CHAREY and XAMMES, (exclusive)—THIAUCOURT, (inclusive)—eastern edge of clearing between BOIS DU BEAU VALLON and BOIS

DU d'EUVEZIN—unimproved road extending from centre of BOIS d'EUVEZIN south of LIMEY—LIMEY (inclusive).

Regimental Limits:

Right Regiment:

East Limit: East limit of the Brigade.

West Limit: Hill 310.3—southwest through BOIS de la MONTAGNE and BOIS du RUPT, Point 207.5—BOIS du FEY (inclusive) south to THIAUCOURT—REGNIEVILLE highway, thence along unimproved road (exclusive) to eastern edge of BOIS LA HAIE l'EVEQUE—to road fork 302.2—LIMEY (exclusive).

Left Regiment:

East Limit: The west limit of Right Regiment.

West limit: West limit of the Brigade.

(c) *Execution of Relief:*

Necessary preliminary reconnaissance is to be made by officers of the 155th Brigade on the 14th and 15th of September. Officers of this Brigade will cooperate with officers making the reconnaissance and furnish them with guides and all information possible.

The relief of the rear elements will take place as far as possible during the early evening by infiltration and of the forward elements as soon as there is sufficient darkness to render the movement of troops invisible to aerial observers.

One Staff Officer from Brigade and each Regiment and Battalion Headquarters and one officer from each company and one Non-Commissioned Officer from each Platoon will remain with the corresponding unit of relieving troops for 24 hours after the command passes.

The Machine Gun troops of the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion will remain in place until the night of 16-17 when they will be relieved by the machine gun troops of the 155th Brigade.

All organization commanders will turn over all maps, records, papers and other property pertaining to the position of the sector they occupy.

Other details regarding the relief will be arranged by conference between the Commanding Generals.

Relief will become effective at 4:00 a.m. 16 September, 1918.

4. Command will pass at 10:00 a.m. on 16 September, 1918,

5. P. C's. of the 4th Brigade and 155 Brigade: THIAUCOURT.

Field Orders No. 14, Fourth Brigade, published 9:00 p.m., September 15, 1918, reads as follows:

1. In accordance with Field Orders No. 30, Second Division, 15th September, 1918, this Brigade (less the 6th Machine Gun Battalion) when relieved by the 155th Brigade on the night of September 15-16 will move to the ANSAUVILLE ROYAUMEIX area.

2. This Brigade will march in accordance with March Tables, Annex 1, Field Orders No. 30, 2nd Division.

Organization Commanders will fix the hour of marching of their units when their relief is effected in the line.

The 6th Machine Gun Battalion will remain in place in the line for 24 hours after the relief of the infantry organizations, when it will proceed in accordance with March Table, Annex 1, Field Order No. 30, Second Division.

Liaison officers now attached to Brigade Headquarters will report back to their organizations at 4:00 a.m. 16th September 1918 by a Provost detachment from the 155th Brigade report back to their organizations.

3. P. C. of the 4th Brigade will close at THIAUCOURT at 10:00 a.m. 16th September, 1918 and open same date and same hour at ROYAUMEIX.

During the afternoon and evening of the 15th, the "Exercise Trenches" in front of the line of outposts were reconnoitred and artillery preparation was called for preparatory to their reduction. The points, however, were still in the hands of the enemy when the Fourth Brigade was relieved.

At about 8:00 p.m. on the evening of September 15th the enemy laid down a heavy barrage on the front line of the Sixth Regiment (Lee) and attacked from their left front with infantry and machine guns. The attacks were completely repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. Our artillery barrage fell between the enemy and his own lines and it is believed that considerable execution was done.

MARINES RELIEVED

During the night of September 15th and 16th the 155th Brigade of the 78th Division moved up and relief was executed with little loss. All the Fourth Brigade troops were relieved and had retired from the line by 6:45 a.m., September 16, 1918, except the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion (Waller), which remained in the line for twenty-four hours after the relief of the infantry. The Fourth Machine Gun Battalion (Bruce) rejoined the Second Division troops and the company of light tanks were ordered to rejoin their army (French).

The Commanding General, Fourth Brigade, passed the command of the sector to the Commanding General, 155th Brigade (Hersey), at 10:00 a.m., September 16, 1918.

All troops of the Fourth Brigade, except the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, proceeded to the new area assigned in Field Order No. 30, Second Division, September 15, 1918. The Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, except one company, Eighth (held in line by order of

Commanding Officer, 309th Infantry Regiment), proceeded to new area on September 17, 1918.

Field Order No. 30, Second Division, reads as follows:

I. This Division (less 2nd Field Artillery Brigade) will be relieved night September 15-16, 1918, and move to the ANSAUVILLE—ROYAUMEIX area.

II. Movement by marching: March Table—Annex I.

III. (a) The 3rd Infantry Brigade and 4th Machine Gun Battalion will march as indicated on March Table.

(b) The 4th Infantry Brigade, now in the front line position will be relieved by a brigade of the 78th Division.

The details of the relief will be carried out by the Commanding General, 4th Brigade, after a conference with the brigade Commander of the 78th Division.

(c) Commanders relieved will turn over to the Commanders of the relieving units all maps, orders, photographs, etc., which pertain to the sector, exchanging the usual receipts.

(d) The Machine Gun companies attached to the leading battalions of the 4th Brigade in the front line position will remain in position for 24 hours after the relief of the Brigade.

One General Staff Officer from G-1, and one from G-3 Section, and one officer from each brigade, regiment, battalion and company, and one (1) non-commissioned officer from each platoon relieved will remain with the corresponding relieving units for 24 hours after the command passes.

(e) Reconnaissance parties will be sent ahead to reconnoiter the march of route, post guides at cross roads, locate the bivouac and fix the location of units and act as guides for the march of the coming night.

(f) Every precaution will be taken to guard against observation by the enemy by day and by night. Distance of 200 yards between companies and similar units will be maintained.

(g) The 1st Field Signal Battalion will connect Division Headquarters with Brigade and Regimental headquarters in the new area.

(h) The command of the 2nd Division Sector will pass to the C. G., 78th Division, 16 September, 1918, at 10:00 hours.

IV. Administrative details by G-1.

V. P. C., 2nd Division, closes at present location, 16 September, 1918, at 10:00 Hours, and opens same date and hour at MANONVILLE.

The above Field Order was modified on September 16, 1918, by the following memorandum:

1. Field Orders No. 30, Second Division, 15th September, 1918, have been modified by the Commanding General, Second Division, in that the P. C. of the Fourth Brigade, Marines, will be at the military huts just to the north of MANONVILLE about 100 yards from the junction of the MANONVILLE-NOVEANT road and the MANONVILLE-MARTINCOURT road.

IN AN AREA SOUTH OF TOUL

After the St. Mihiel Offensive the personnel of the Fourth Brigade of Marines, due to the strain of battle and the continual living in the woods in mud and rain, was in very poor condition. While located in the BOIS DES MINORVILLE, with Brigade P. C. at MANONVILLE, several hundred men were evacuated for sickness due to this exposure.

However, on September 20, 1918, in accordance with Field Orders No. 31, Second Division, September 20, 1918, Hours, and Field Orders No. 15, Fourth Brigade, September 20, 1918, 6:00 p.m., the Brigade moved, by marching, to an area south of TOUL, where the personnel was given an opportunity to "clean-up" and "keep warm" for a few days. The above-mentioned Field Orders No. 15 of the Fourth Brigade reads as follows:

1. This Brigade (as part of the 2nd Division) will move in accordance with verbal instructions, 2nd Division, this date, to an area near TOUL.

2. Towns in the new area have been assigned as follows:

5th Regiment:

CHAUDENAY—20 officers, 807 Enlisted men; PIERRE la TREICHE—9 officers, 470 Enlisted men; MOUTROT—14 officers, 600 Enlisted men; BLENOD les TOUL—51 officers, 1472 Enlisted men; MONT le VIGNOBLE—20 officers, 853 Enlisted men.

6th Regiment:

FOUG—28 officers, 800 Enlisted men; LAY St. REMY—21 officers, 1000 Enlisted men; MEUILLOT—2 officers, 334 Enlisted men; CHOLOY—29 officers, 1000 Enlisted men; DOMGERMAIN—?; CHARMES-la COTE—24 officers, 870 Enlisted men.

6th M. G. Battalion

BICQUELEY—21 officers, 595 Enlisted men.

3. (a) The Brigade will march to the new area as follows:

5th Regiment: At once via MANONCOURT—FRANCHEVILLE—TOUL.

6th Regiment: Head of column MENIL-la-TOUR at 7:00 p.m. Via ROYAUMEIX—ANDILLY—MENIL-la-TOUR—LAGNEY—LUCEY—BRULEY—PAGNEY.

6th M. G. Bn.: Follow 6th Regiment which clears MENIL-la-TOUR at 8:00 p.m.—ROYAUMEIX—ANDILLY—MENIL-la-TOUR—TOUL.

(b) During the march organization commanders will keep in close touch with troops at all times and upon arrival in new area will immediately submit position report to these Headquarters.

4. Trains will accompany organizations.

5. 4th Brigade P. C. will remain in place for the present.

The Brigade remained in this area south of TOUL until September 25, 1918, when in accordance with Field Orders No. 32, Second Division, September 24, 1918, and Field Orders No. 15 (second of the same number), Fourth Brigade, September 24, 1918. 3:20 p.m., it moved by rail to an area south of CHALONS-SUR-MARNE with Brigade P. C. at SARRY.

The above-mentioned Field Orders No. 15, Fourth Brigade, reads as follows:

1. This Brigade (as part of the 2nd Division) will move by rail on 25th, 26th and 27th September in accordance with instructions contained in Field Orders No. 32 and Orders No. 24, 2nd Division, 24 September, 1918 (with Annex No. 1).

The above mentioned orders have been distributed to organizations of this Brigade down to and including Battalions.

2. The following officers are hereby detailed as entraining officers at the entraining station at DOMGERMAIN and will take charge of the entraining of troops at that point from 6:00 a.m. 25th September, until such time as the entraining of the 4th Brigade troops is completed. Lieut. Colonel of 5th Regiment, Lieut. Colonel of 6th Regiment.

3. (a) Organization Commanders will issue the necessary march orders to units of their command so that:—

1. Transportation, animals and loading parties will be at entraining stations when the train is spotted.

2. Foot troops will arrive not more than two hours after the time train is spotted.

- (b) Further details as to movement in accordance with 2nd Division orders.

4. Brigade Headquarters will close at CHAUDENAY at 7:00 a.m. 25 September, 1918, and open on Train No. 4 same date and same hour.

CASUALTIES IN THE ST. MIHIEL SECTOR

The following officers were killed in action or died of wounds received in action in the ST. MIHIEL Sector: Captains William B. Black and David R. Kilduff, and First Lieutenant Albert C. Simonds.

In addition to the above, the following officers were wounded in action in this sector: Captains: Bailey M. Coffenberg, Graves B. Erskine, Jack S. Hart, John F. Horn, John A. Minnis, Clive E. Murray, John N. Popham, Jr., and Wethered Woodworth; First Lieutenants: John A. Connor and Archie W. French; and Second Lieutenants: George Bower, Fitzhugh L. Buchanan, Charles F. Dalton, Herbert G. Joerger, Samuel W. Meek, Jr., Thomas R. Wert, and Albyn A. Wilcox.

The table shows the number of enlisted men, by companies, that were killed in action or died of wounds received in action in this sector:

Organization	Killed in Action	Died of Wounds	Total
Headquarters Company, Sixth Regiment	1	1	2
8th Company	3	1	4
17th Company	1	2	3
18th Company	1	1	2
20th Company	3	1	4
23rd Company	1	0	1
43rd Company	1	1	2
47th Company	3	3	6
49th Company	1	0	1
51st Company	0	1	1
66th Company	2	0	2
74th Company	5	2	7
75th Company	6	4	10
76th Company	6	0	6
77th Company	1	0	1
78th Company	9	5	14
79th Company	9	6	15
80th Company	7	8	15
81st Company	3	2	5
82nd Company	0	1	1
83rd Company	0	1	1
84th Company	5	0	5
95th Company	1	6	7
96th Company	7	2	9
97th Company	3	0	3
TOTAL	81	48	129

The battle deaths as divided among the organizations of the Fourth Brigade are as follows:

Fifth Regiment	17	10	27
Sixth Regiment	59	36	95
Sixth Machine Gun Battalion	5	2	7
TOTAL	81	48	129

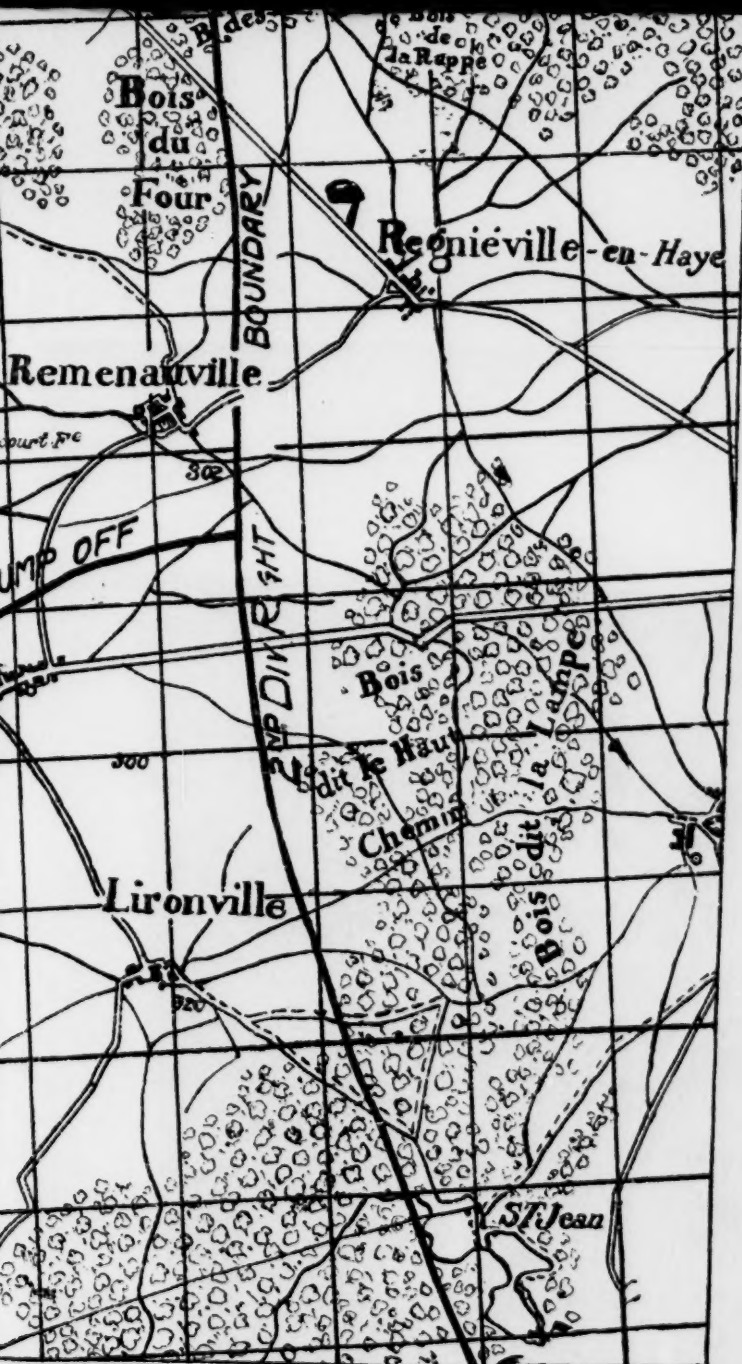
The following table shows the enlisted men, by companies, that were wounded in action in this sector:



MIHIEL OFFENSIVE.







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Organization	Wounded in action
Headquarters Company, Fifth Regiment	4
Headquarters Company, Sixth Regiment	6
Supply Company, Sixth Regiment	5
8th Company	10
15th Company	5
16th Company	13
17th Company	8
18th Company	5
20th Company	20
23rd Company	4
43rd Company	8
45th Company	5
47th Company	28
49th Company	9
51st Company	3
55th Company	8
66th Company	13
67th Company	9
73rd Company	10
74th Company	39
75th Company	39
76th Company	19
77th Company	11
78th Company	62
79th Company	52
80th Company	59
81st Company	21
82nd Company	19
83rd Company	22
84th Company	12
95th Company	30
96th Company	24
97th Company	18
TOTAL	600

The following table shows the wounded as divided among the organizations of the Fourth Brigade:

Organization	Wounded in action
Fifth Regiment	143
Sixth Regiment	416
Sixth Machine Gun Battalion	41
TOTAL	600

NIGHT OPERATIONS

BY CAPTAIN LE ROY P. HUNT, U.S.M.C.*

NIGHT operations can generally be described under three heads. Namely, Night Marches, Night Advances and Night Assaults. *Surprise in some form is usually one of the objects of night operations.*

Night Marches may be made in order to gain time or to surprise the enemy. They are often made in hot weather to avoid marching in the heat of the day. They are also made to escape observation by enemy airplanes. The employment of aircraft for reconnaissance makes it increasingly difficult for a commander to insure secrecy by day with regard to the movements of his force which the screen of his advanced troops formerly sufficed to preserve. Consequently night marches to escape the observation of air-scouts under the cloak of darkness are now frequent.

Night Advances are movements by a force which is deployed for battle across ground over which it would be difficult or costly to cross by daylight, owing to the enemy's fire. The object is usually to reach a position from which an attack can be begun at daylight.

Night Assaults are delivered against an enemy under cover of darkness. Owing to the difficulty of combining the attacks of the various parts of a large force in the dark, night assaults are usually carried out by comparatively small forces against some definite objective, such as a village, field work or wood held by the enemy. Night marches and night advances, on the other hand, may be carried out by large forces.

Previous to the World War night movements of large bodies of troops were considered impracticable and were seldom undertaken. The rapid development of their use was due to *necessity*, caused by the universal use of airplanes for reconnaissance and the effectiveness of artillery, especially artillery of long range. In other words, the development of night movement of troops is nothing more than a *counter-measure* brought into use to help meet or counteract the development of the war use of aircraft and of the increased range

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and effectiveness of artillery. Every new weapon or method developed for use in war will invariably cause the creation of, or bring into use, some new *weapon or method* in counteraction of it. When conditions developed to the point where success in battle could not be expected unless troops of all arms moved into position under cover of darkness (*i.e.*, when night movements of large forces became a necessity), methods were developed to make night movements a success and steps were taken to overcome their difficulties.

In modern warfare troops will be called upon to execute marches, deployments, reliefs, raids, patrols, and furnish carrying parties and working parties at night. The main difficulties met with in carrying out these tasks at night are:

1. The going astray of men and units.
2. Confusion.
3. Delay.

Below are a few simple rules that are applicable to all night operations, which if carried out, will help to overcome the above difficulties.

1. Require a daylight reconnaissance of the route or area over which the movement is to be made.
2. Use men who have a daylight familiarity with the route or area as guides.
3. Never pass a road fork or trench fork without leaving a guide behind to direct succeeding units.
4. Reduce the pace when passing over obstacles.
5. Use connecting files freely.
6. Use the proper close formation, according to demands of the situation, and if *not* moving over a well-defined route such as a good road, require the men to keep touch by clinging to the bayonet scabbard or coat-tail of the man in front.
7. Reduce the intervals between units on the march.
8. Limit distance to objectives on account of difficulty in the maintenance of direction.
9. When possible use only highly trained and well-disciplined troops.
10. In movement off roads lay out route by compass bearings beforehand and direct march by illuminated compass if guides are not available. If map and illuminated compass are at hand as well as guides, the compass should be used in addition as a check on the guides.

11. Avoid main routes if in danger from enemy air-craft or artillery.

12. Do not allow an assemblage of troops at important road crossings, railway stations, etc., within range of enemy fire.

"An advance that is to terminate in an assault at the break of day should be so timed that the troops will not arrive at the line of departure long before the assault is to be made; otherwise the advantage of surprise will be lost and the enemy will be allowed to reënforce the threatened point."

"Night attacks may be delivered with a view to carrying important points necessary for the offensive of the following day or to the driving in of outposts. In a pursuit of a defeated force which seeks to cover its withdrawal by a small force heavily equipped with machine guns, a night advance will often offer a means of avoiding the heavier losses of a daylight advance and permit the attacker to close with the retreating force.

"The time of night at which the attack should be made depends upon the object sought. If a decisive attack is intended, it will generally yield the best results if made shortly before daybreak with a view to following up immediately the success obtained and exploiting to the maximum the effect of surprise. If the object is merely to gain an entrenched position for further operations, an earlier hour is necessary in order that the position gained may be entrenched under cover of darkness. Moonlight is especially favorable for a night attack, as it greatly facilitates movement without materially increasing the efficiency of fire.

"Orders for night operations should be drawn up with great care and clearness. Each unit must be given a definite objective and direction and care must be exercised to avoid collision between units. Preparations must be made with secrecy, with a view to effecting as complete a surprise as possible. All possible precautions are taken; arms and equipment are secured so as to make no noise; silence is strictly enforced; the use of whistles is prohibited; verbal orders are transmitted by runners or agents in low tone. Bayonets are fixed but pieces are not as a rule loaded."

The habitual formation for night movements on the road, when not near the front and not within range of enemy fire, is column of squads. This formation applies naturally when motor transportation is not available for the troops. (Motor trucks or camions were used extensively for the night movement of troops in the back areas

during the recent World War.) If the night movement is toward the front, with the idea probably of a relief, then the formations must break up from column of squads into platoon columns, column of twos, or single file as the situation and terrain demand in order to insure the maximum amount of safety to the troops from enemy fire as well as to lessen the chances of units and individuals becoming lost. In general, it is necessary to put units in some formation giving depth with succeeding units following the same route as far as possible.

"For the night attack units are usually formed in small columns (sections or squads). In each platoon these columns are generally formed in depth, each being assigned the same objective and following the same route. They should follow one another at such distance (about fifty yards), that no two will be caught in the same ambush. The leading unit of each column acts as a covering detachment. It is usually preceded by two or three scouts. The advance will usually be effected by short bounds; at each halt scouts reconnoitre for the next advance. Halts should be of the shortest possible duration; rapidity is an essential element of the success of a night attack. As soon as a hostile post is discovered, it is rushed with fixed bayonets. If the advanced element falls into an ambush the rearward columns move out toward the flank and endeavor to pass it. If this is impracticable, they rush the hostile resistance without hesitation; delay after the attack is discovered is fatal.

"After each attack, the unit engaged is reformed before initiating a further advance. Immediately after the capture of the objective the position must be rapidly organized with a view to checking counter-attacks.

"In position warfare, the intensified organization of obstacles and machine-gun defense usually limits night attacks to raids by small units.

"The principal means of defense against night attack are:

- a. The fire of fixed weapons and grenades.
- b. Obstacles.
- c. Illumination of the foreground.
- d. Counter-attack.
- e. Patrols and outposts.

"These defensive elements are so combined as to take the attacking forces by surprise. Ambushes are created by constructing obstacles along the most probable lines of hostile advance (roads, paths, etc.),

and these are swept by the fires of fixed weapons sited to a flank or to the rear. The obstacles should be so concealed that the enemy will not discover them before falling into them. While the attacker is held up in front of the obstacle, the fixed weapons open a heavy fire with a view to checking his advance and giving the alarm to troops in rear. The latter at once advance to counter-attack with the bayonet in such manner, if practicable, as to take the attacking troops in flank. Support and reserves should be posted with this object in view or with a view to recapturing the position if lost. The distance of supports and reserves should be greatly reduced. Supports fix bayonets but do not load. Outguards provide for the security of the command; when practicable they prepare ambushes in advanced positions with a view to breaking up an attack before it reaches the defensive position, or to capturing hostile patrols.

"In the use of artificial illumination, care must be taken that the location of the defensive position is not revealed.

"Especial vigilance must be maintained shortly before daybreak and on moonlight nights.

"Preparations to resist night attacks should be made by daylight whenever such attacks are to be feared.

"Reserve units must be able to form rapidly at designated assembly positions and proceed therefrom along previously reconnoitred routes to any part of the front where they may have to intervene."

RELIEF OF FRONT-LINE UNIT

No one unit of troops can, or is expected, to continue on duty indefinitely in the front line or in contact with the enemy. Casualties from combat may also necessitate that a unit be replaced by another. The replacing of one unit by another is called a *relief*.

To carry out a relief properly certain things which are more or less routine should be taken cognizance of in order to have the relief run smoothly. Reliefs when in the immediate vicinity of the enemy are invariably carried out at night, unless the tactical situation demands a daylight relief. This latter case will be very rare and will not be done unless the safety of the command or the decision of the battle is hanging in the balance.

Reliefs are very difficult to execute without confusion and delay and they demand, in order to have them run smoothly, the highest qualities of leadership on the part of the subordinate commanders. In fact, their whole success rests upon the subordinate commander.

The following are the main points regarding a relief which

must be taken into consideration in order to have a relief executed smoothly:

1. Maps, *if available*, marked with the location of and the boundaries of the various sectors, sub-sectors, centres of resistance, strong points and combat groups, should be furnished the commanders concerned of the relieving troops. It is desirable that commanders down to and including company commanders should be furnished with such a map.

2. It is *very important* that each commander of the relieving troops (down to and including the platoon commanders) know the name and number of the similar unit which he is to relieve. It is also desirable that the troops being relieved have this information concerning the units relieving them.

3. A previous daylight reconnaissance should be made by the commanders of the relieving troops (accompanied by their staffs or part of them and other necessary personnel) during daylight before the night of the relief. The size of these reconnaissance parties is controlled by the activity of the front concerned and enemy observation. Reconnaissance parties of the regiment, battalion and company would be composed of the following under normal conditions. It is quite possible that the parties would necessarily have to be much smaller, due to the activity of the sector and enemy observation. On the other hand, in a very quiet sector it may be possible and advisable to have them larger.

Company.

- One Company Commander.
- Four Platoon Commanders.
- Four NCO's (one from each platoon).
- Four Guides (one from each platoon).
- One Mess Sergeant.
- One Supply Sergeant.

Battalion.

- Battalion Commander.
- Battalion Surgeon.
- Battalion Intelligence Officer.
- Battalion Supply Officer.
- Six or eight men to act as guides and runners.

Regiment.

- Regimental Commander.
- Regimental Operations Officer.

Regimental Signal Officer (with necessary signal personnel).
Regimental Surgeon.
Regimental Supply Officer.
Regimental Intelligence Officer.
Six or eight orderlies and runners.

These parties should make their reconnaissance and return to their respective units in time to start the relief at dark.

4. The entire Intelligence Section of the various organizations should relieve the corresponding Intelligence Personnel of the troops being relieved, *twenty-four hours before the general relief*, in order that it be thoroughly familiar with the sector when its own troops arrive, and also that it may have a daylight familiarity of the terrain; this, however, is not always possible.

5. Units being relieved should furnish competent guides to the incoming units and commanders concerned must have a definite understanding where these guides are to be met. One good method is to have the guides from the troops being relieved accompany the reconnaissance parties on their return to their organizations and remain with them until time of the relief. This will eliminate confusion and the mixing of guides. Normally there should be a guide for each platoon after the troops reach the vicinity of the position to be occupied, when it must break up into smaller units. At this point other guides should be stationed for the further conducting of these smaller units.

6. At least one officer per company of the troops being relieved should remain behind for twenty-four hours after the relief, with the new troops to assist them in becoming familiar with the sector.

7. When arriving within the sector, the officers of the various reconnaissance parties hold conferences with the corresponding officers of sector troops and obtain information on the following subjects:

- a. Attitude and activity of the enemy.
- b. Trench stores.
- c. Location of Sniper's Posts.
- d. Location of Observation Posts and Listening Posts.
- e. Location of Sentry Posts.
- f. Results of all patrols.
- g. Conduct of present patrols and number.
- h. Condition of wire and parapet.
- i. Work in Progress.

- j. Position of hostile machine guns, snipers, etc., as far as known.
 - k. Danger points.
 - l. Position of trenches subject to enfilade fire.
 - m. Quantity of ammunition and pyrotechnics on hand.
 - n. Method of communication with supporting artillery.
 - o. Trench regulations.
 - p. Sanitary arrangements.
 - q. Messing arrangements.
 - r. Water Supply.
 - s. Communication with neighboring units.
 - t. Any other general informations.
8. Orders issued to the relieving troops should state the order of march, time of clearing or reaching initial point, formation of march, route of march, units to be relieved, and time that relief should be completed, together with the other necessary information of an order.
9. In each case the relieving unit generally follows the same road in that the corresponding outgoing unit will use coming out after the relief.
10. The movement of the troops for relief should never start until it is dark. If troops started before dark they might be observed by the enemy, who would detect the relief, and as a result he would more than likely keep up a harassing artillery fire throughout the night. It would be better to wait until dark before starting relief and have the enemy observe a few outgoing units in the rear areas at daybreak when the relief has been completed; that is if the hours of darkness were not quite long enough to complete the entire relief.
11. Give the most direct routes to the infantry; across country, if practicable and possible.
12. Front line troops must wait until relieved before starting out of their positions. Units in rear positions (intermediate position or possibly Regimental Reserve line) may possibly be able to start to the rear before their relieving troops arrive. Lack of roads and time may demand this in certain situations.
13. Troops of all arms in the same Centre of Resistance or other combat area are generally under the command of the Centre of Resistance or other combat area Commander during the relief. This avoids confusion and delay.
14. Proper intervals must be maintained and the proper formation taken near the front for protection against artillery fire. The

extent of their use is governed by the activity of the enemy and density of his fire.

15. Silence during a relief is paramount. Information of the relief must be kept from the enemy. If the enemy discovers the relief it gives him an excellent opportunity to execute some Counter-measure (Attack, Counter-preparation of Artillery, Raid, etc.), as he has the opposing force at a disadvantage.

16. It is not always advisable to relieve the machine guns the same night as the infantry is relieved. The reason for leaving the machine guns in place is to assure the machine gun defense of the sector until new troops familiarize themselves with the plane of defense.

ANNIVERSARIES

DECEMBER 1st: 1842, Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, commanding the brig *Somers*, executed by hanging, Acting Midshipman Philip Spencer and two enlisted men for attempting mutiny on the high seas—Sergeant Micheal H. Garty, a passenger, was highly commended by Commander Mackenzie and all others for his high sense of loyalty; 1865, about December 1st, Lieutenant L. P. French, of the Marines, received orders to arrest Rapheal Semmes, the commander of the *Alabama*, which he did after journeying south; 1901, *Alabama* and *Massachusetts*, with a battalion of Marines under Major Henry C. Haines, sailed from Hampton Roads for Culebra, Virgin Islands; 1915, the Marines' MAGAZINE issued first number, originally started in 1908 at Cavite, P. I., as *Cavite News*; name was changed to MARINES' MAGAZINE AND INDIAN in July, 1920; 1918, Marines crossed the German frontier; 1918, American battleships detached from British Grand Fleet and sailed from Rosyth (near Edinburgh) for Portland (Weymouth) on their "homeward-bound" voyage.

December 2nd: 1776, *Andrew Doria* captured a British sloop of war; 1909, regiment of Marines under Colonel James E. Mahoney, sailed from Philadelphia on *Prairie* for Nicaragua; transferred to the *Dixie* on December 5th in Delaware Bay.

December 3rd: 1914, First Brigade of Marines on board *City of Memphis*, *Denver*, and *San Marcos*, arrived at Philadelphia from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

December 4th: 1916, Major John A. Hughes wounded in action with Dominicans, who opposed the Military Government near San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic; 1918, voluntary enlisting resumed.

December 5th: 1775, Congress resolved that Marines should be enlisted to January 1, 1777, unless sooner discharged—thus changing the original enlistment period which was "for the war"; 1779, Whipple's fleet, the *Providence*, *Ranger*, and *Boston*, all carrying Marines, captured the *Dolphin*; 1861, Wassaw Island occupied.

December 6th: 1858, Marines landed at Montevideo, Uruguay; action at Derang's Neck, December 6th, 7th and 9th.

December 7th: 1862, *Ariel*, on which was embarked a battalion of Marines under Major Addison Garland, was captured by the noted

Confederate raider *Alabama*, commanded by Raphael Semmes—Semmes took the parole of all on board, and after extracting huge ransom, let the *Ariel* proceed—these Marines eventually arrived at Mare Island and formed the first garrison for the Marine Barracks there; 1917, The First Marine Aeronautic Company ordered to Azores; 1917, American battleships under Rodman, Major Nelson P. Vulte on his staff, anchored at Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands; 1917, a joint resolution by Congress, signed by President Wilson, declared "That a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States."

December 8th: 1862, Colonel James T. Bootes born.

December 9th: 1859, Major General George Barnett born; 1876, Colonel George C. Reid born.

December 10th: 1918, Marines reach Rhine river.

December 11th: 1917, Colonel Neville, Sixth Machine Gun Battalion and "Marine Detachment, U. S. Naval Forces in France, Staff Office, Paris," sailed for France from Newport News on the *De Kalb*; 1918, Marine Corps reached the highest enlisted strength in its history, 75,101.

December 12th: 1776, Marines of Continental Fleet in Delaware landed at Bordentown in search of Hessians, remaining ashore until the 17th; 1861, Action at Mosquito Creek; 1909, Colonel Mahoney's regiment disembarked at Cristobal from *Dixie*, reëmbarked on *Buffalo* and proceeded to Corinto, Nicaragua.

December 13th: 1904, Battalion of Marines sailed on *Yankee* from Philadelphia for Colon, Panama; 1918, Rhine river crossed by the Marines; 1916, transport named *Henderson* in honor of Brigadier General Commandant Archibald Henderson; 1918, last man voluntarily inducted into Marine Corps; 1918, President Wilson landed at Brest, France.

December 14th: 1799, death of George Washington; 1869, Brigadier General Charles G. Long born; 1914, Colonel John A. Lejeune appointed Assistant to Commandant; 1917, Colonel Neville, Sixth Machine Gun Battalion and "Marine Detachment, U. S. Naval Forces in France, Staff Office, Paris," sailed on *De Kalb* from New York for France; 1918, American battleships sail from Brest, France, on "homeward-bound" cruise.

December 15th: 1869, Colonel Dion Williams born; 1894, Marines of the *Baltimore* and *Monocacy*, under Captain Geo. F. Elliott,

formed part of an international force that consisted of 51 American Marines, 50 British Marines, 50 German Soldiers, 50 Russian Bluejackets, 50 Italian Bluejackets, 32 Spanish Marines, etc., and that was organized for the purpose of proceeding to Peking to protect foreign interests—Tientsin was the nearest this force got to Peking.

December 16th: 1898, five officers and 75 Marines arrived at Havana, Cuba, on the *Resolute* and remained off that city until April 27, 1899.

December 19th: 1913, four-year detail for Major General Commandant established.

December 20th: 1799, death of George Washington (occurring on December 14th) announced in general orders by Secretary of the Navy "to the Navy and to the Marines"; 1904, Camp Elliott, established at Panama; 1909, Colonel Mahoney's regiment arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua.

December 21st: 1904, Battalion under Major John A. Lejeune, sailed on *Yankee* from Colon, Panama, and arrived at Hampton Roads, December 31, 1904.

December 22nd: 1879, Colonel Robert H. Dunlap born.

December 23rd: 1814, eight Marines killed and eight wounded in fighting around New Orleans; 1814, a detachment of Marines under Major Daniel Carmick landed and assisted Army in defense of New Orleans—Major Carmick received wounds in these operations that caused his death in 1816; 1864, Fort Fisher bombarded; 1914, Fifth Marines (Doyen) arrived at Philadelphia on *Hancock*, having been in Dominican, Haitian, and Cuban waters since July, 1914; 1919, Schleswig-Holstein 15th Battalion, under Major Price, arrived on *Henderson* at Philadelphia.

December 24th: 1776, Marines under Major Nicholas and other Marines crossed Delaware River as a part of Washington's Army; 1814, Treaty of Peace concluded with England at Ghent; 1864, Fort Fisher attacked; 1918, Planning Section at Headquarters organized.

December 25th: 1776, Christmas Day, Battle of Trenton—three companies of Marines under Major Samuel Nicholas and Marine Guards of *Virginia*, *Andrew Doria*, *Montgomery*, *Hancock*, etc., participate; 1863, action at Stono, S. C.; 1864, second attack on Fort Fisher; 1918, Fifth Marines celebrate their only Christmas spent in France.

December 26th: 1812, *Constitution*, the Marine Guard of which was commanded by Captain Archibald Henderson, captured the

Java; 1917, Division 9 of the Atlantic Fleet designated the Sixth Battle Squadron of British Grand Fleet; 1918, Overseas Battleships arrive at New York and are reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy.

December 27th: 1903, Captain Arthur J. Matthews, First Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, Second Lieut. William E. Smith, and 100 Marines were detached from Olongapo, P. I., and sailed on *Zafiro* for Corea.

December 28th: 1863, Marines and Bluejackets completed victory of Stono, S. C.; 1898, Marine Guard, under First Lieut. Eli K. Cole, established at Pensacola, Fla.; 1917, Colonel Neville and Sixth Machine Gun Battalion arrive at St. Nazaire, France, on *De Kalb*.

December 29th: 1846, Expedition of Marines under Lieut. Robert Tansil, left San Francisco in pursuit of rebel Californians—whole force was under command of Captain Ward Marston of Marines.

December 31st: 1776, Major Nicholas requested permission from General Cadwalader of "going after" a tory near Monmouth Court House, N. J.; 1918, maximum number of officers (Regular and reserve) ever in Marine Corps, 2882.

January 1st: 1838, Marines (under 1st Lt. D. D. Baker) and Bluejackets from *Columbia* and *John Adams* captured Mukkee, Sumatra; 1902, the *Alabama* and *Massachusetts*, carrying Major Haines Battalion of Marines, arrive at Culebra; 1918, Colonel Wendell C. Neville assumes command of Fifth Marines in France; 1918, Detachment of Marines embarked on *Hancock* for Azores Islands.

January 2nd: 1777, Battalion of Marines under Major Samuel Nicholas take part in the Battle of Assanpink, near Trenton, under George Washington; 1846, action between forces under Captain Ward Marston, of Marines, and rebel Californians near Santa Clara Mission; 1873, Col. Newt. H. Hall born.

January 3rd: 1777, Battle of Princeton, Major Nicholas' Battalion of Marines and Marine Guards of *Virginia*, *Andrew Doria*, *Montgomery*, *Hancock*, and other vessels, form part of Washington's Army—Captain Andrew Porter commended in person by Washington; 1914, First Advanced Base Brigade (59 officers and 1675 enlisted men), under Colonel George Barnett, sailed on January 3rd and 4th for advanced base exercises at Culebra, Porto Rico.

January 4th: 1797, orders issued by War Department that Marines would be mustered monthly, the first muster to be made by Colonel Mentges. Note: From August 7, 1789, until April 30, 1798, Marines were under Department of War; from that date until July 11, 1798,

they were under Navy Department; on July 11, 1798, the Marine Corps, as it is at present constituted, was organized.

January 5th: 1916, attack on the Caserne, etc., at Port au Prince, Haiti, repulsed; 1920, first term of the Marine Corps Institute opened officially at Quantico.

January 6th: 1776, Congress provided that Marines should share in prize money; 1814, Congress by resolution thanked Oliver Hazard Perry, Seamen and Marines, for victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813; 1859, Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson retired; 1900, Lieut. Logan Feland, with scouting party, burned the insurgent signal station to the northwest of Olongapo, P. I.; 1902, *Camp Roosevelt* established by Major Haines' Battalion on Culebra.

January 7th: 1859, Colonel John Harris appointed Colonel Commandant; 1861, *Star of the West*, carrying 250 artillerists and Marines, sailed from New York to reinforce Fort Sumter.

January 8th: 1815, Marines participate in the Battle of New Orleans; 1847, Marines and Bluejackets defeated Mexicans at Rio San Gabriel.

January 9th: 1875, Col. Randolph C. Berkeley, born.

January 10th: 1867, John A. Lejeune born in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana; 1917, Second Lieut. James K. Bolton killed, and Captain John R. Henley, wounded by Dominicans at San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.

January 11th: 1779, *Alliance*, with Lafayette on board, sailed from United States for France.

January 12th: 1918, Headquarters of Sixth Marines established at Blevaincourt, Bourmont Training Area, France.

January 14th: 1865, Fort Fisher bombarded by Porter's Fleet; 1920, Brigadier General Charles H. Lauchheimer died.

January 15th: 1814, The *President* (the Marine Guard of which was commanded by Lieut. Levi Twiggs) fought the *Majestic*, *Endymion*, *Pomona* and *Tenedos*, and surrendered to the British; 1852, Marine Guard (under Orderly Sergeant S. F. Reynolds) of *John Adams* present at Trade Town, Liberia, during fighting between Liberians and *Kroomen*; 1865, Fort Fisher severely shelled by Porter's Fleet, and captured by Soldiers, Bluejackets and Marines; 1918, Fire control mast of *Michigan* wrecked and First Lieut. Omar T. Pfeiffer, spotter on watch in foretop, was seriously injured, while several Bluejackets were killed; 1920, Attack on Port au Prince by bandits repulsed.

January 16th: 1893, Battalion of Marines and Bluejackets landed at Honolulu and prevented conflict between Royal Troops and revolutionists—Republic practically established which lasted until 1898, when United States annexed islands; 1907, Bluejackets and Marines landed at Kingston, Jamaica, to assist in relief of earthquake sufferers; 1918, Marine Brigade in France officially designated as "Fourth Brigade, Marine Corps."

January 17th: 1875, Col. George C. Thorpe, born.

January 18th: 1879, Col. Frederic L. Bradman, born.

January 20th: 1918, the First Machine Gun Battalion of Marines in France designated the "Sixth Machine Gun Battalion."

January 21st: 1918, First Marine Aeronautic Company arrived in the Azores.

January 22nd: 1837, Battle of Hatchee-Lustee (Indian Battle) began.

January 23rd: 1837, Company of Colonel Henderson's Marines, under immediate command of Captain John Harris, formed part of the force that attacked Chief Osuchee, in a swamp on the borders of Lake Ahpopka.

January 24th: 1816, Commandant instructed by Secretary of the Navy to reduce enlisted strength to 1000; 1870, *Oneida* sunk.

January 25th: 1802, Lieut. Daniel Carmick wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Ward Burrows: "It is only my business to obey—not to think."

January 26th: 1856, Marines landed from *Decatur* at Seattle, Washington Territory, and fight Indians, remaining ashore for some time garrisoning a block-house.

January 28th: 1778, second descent upon New Providence in the Bahamas—*Providence* lands Marines and Bluejackets; 1836, Indians attacked on the Hatchee-Lustee, in and near the Great Cypress Swamp, by Army including Colonel Henderson's Marines—Henderson lead his Marines into the Swamp and dispersed the Indians.

January 28th: 1914, Marines of *South Carolina*, in company with British, French, and Germans, land at Port au Prince to protect American Legation and foreign interests.

January 29th: 1871, Col. John T. Myers born; 1891, Colonel Commandant Charles G. McCawley retired.

January 30th: 1848, Marines and Bluejackets of *Dale* took part in a successful expedition to Coochori; 1891, Charles Heywood appointed Brig. Gen. Commandant.

January 31st: 1863, Confederate ironclads raid Union vessels at Charleston, S. C.

February 1st: 1800, Marines, under First Lieut. Bartholomew Clinch, on the *Constitution*, suffered severely in the action with the French warship *La Vengeance*, which lasted five hours within pistol shot; 1916, Gendarmerie d' Haiti informally commenced duties.

February 3rd: 1801, Treaty that put an end to the short, irregular war with France, ratified by the United States Senate; 1911, Col. William P. Biddle appointed Major General Commandant.

February 4th: 1868, Marines land at Hiogo, Japan.

February 5th: 1918, First Rep. Bn. under Major Ralph S. Keyser embarked for France, arriving the 25th.

February 6th: 1779, *Alliance*, carrying Lafayette, arrived at Brest, France; 1832, Marines and Bluejackets of the *Potomac* landed in Sumatra and fought Malays—Marines commanded by Lieut. Alvin Edson and Lieut. George H. Terrett; 1867, Col. Theodore P. Kane born; 1872, Brig. Gen. Geo. Richards born.

February 7th: 1862, Roanoke Island occupied; 1868, Marines and Bluejackets land at Montevideo, Uruguay, withdrawn on 8th.

February 8th: 1868, Marines land from *Shenandoah* at Nagasaki, Japan; 1878, Lieutenant Colonel Harry R. Lay born; 1890, Force landed at Hodogaya, Japan, from *Omaha* to assist in fighting fire.

February 9th: 1799, *Constitution* captured French warship *Insurgent*.

February 10th: 1918, General Pershing inspected Fourth Brigade of Marines in France.

February 11th: 1918, Act of Congress authorizes employment of Marines by Government of Dominican Republic.

February 12th: Lincoln's Birthday; 1862, Marines occupied Edenton; 1883, *Lackawanna* and *Wachusett* land Marines at Honolulu to assist in celebrating coronation of King.

February 13th: 1874, Marines and Bluejackets land from *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth*, at Honolulu, during election of King.

February 14th: 1778, first salute to Stars and Stripes given by foreign power when France saluted *Ranger*, at Brest (Quiberon Bay), whose Marines were commanded by Captain Matthew Parke and Lieut. Samuel Wallingford; 1848, Bluejackets and Marines were landed from *Dale* at Guaymas, Mexico, and attacked Mexicans at Bacochi Vampa.

February 15th: 1848, Marines and Bluejackets landed at San José and reënforced Lieutenant Heywood's command—Mexicans

were defeated; 1898, *Maine* blown up in Havana Harbor—Marines commanded by First Lieut. Albertus W. Catlin and Private Anthony adds to traditions of Corps.

February 16th: 1804, Stephen Decatur, commanding Bluejackets and eight Marines on board the *Intrepid*, burned the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli.

February 17th: 1776, Hopkins Squadron sails from the United States for the West Indies—Marines were on all his vessels, the senior Marine being Captain Samuel Nicholas on the flagship *Alfred*.

February 19th: 1868, Marines land at Montevideo, Uruguay, and return aboard ship on 26th.

February 20th: 1815, *Constitution*, whose Marines were commanded by Captain Archibald Henderson, captured the *Cyane* and *Levant*; 1829, the Center Building of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., was destroyed by fire; 1913, Second Provisional Brigade, consisting of 72 officers and 2097 Marines, sailed from Philadelphia on February 20th on *Meade*, and on February 19th on *Prairie* from Norfolk for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, under Colonel Karmany—returned to station by June 1st.

February 22nd: Washington's Birthday; 1874, Col. John F. McGill born.

February 24th: 1812, *Hornet's* Marine Guard, commanded by Lieut. W. L. Brownlow, performed excellent service in the battle which resulted in the capture of the *Peacock*; 1914, Major General Commandant William P. Biddle retired; 1914, Colonel George Barnett appointed Major General Commandant for four years; 1918, after a detailed inspection of organizations of Marine Brigade, their billets, etc., General Pershing remarked to Brigadier General Doyen, the Brigade Commander, that he "wished he had five hundred thousand Marines in France."

February 25th: 1918, Major General Commandant George Barnett was reappointed for a second term of four years as Major General Commandant.

February 26th: 1915, Major General Commandant Charles Heywood, retired, died.

February 27th: 1870, Colonel Ben H. Fuller born.

February 28th: 1916, Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Haiti, ratified by the United States Senate.

Note.—The fact published in ANNIVERSARIES of last issue concerning landing of Marines under Lejeune at Panama should read "1903" and not "1906."

"IT'S IN THEIR BLOOD"

ADDRESS BY MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT JOHN A. LEJEUNE BEFORE
AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION, OCTOBER 31, 1921

FELLOW-SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES:

I use this form of salutation because it includes all the men who wore the uniform of our Allies and of the United States during the World War.

At this reunion, the glorious Armies of France are represented in the person of the Generalissimo of the Allied Armies, Marshal Foch, a man beloved by all Americans; the Navy of Great Britain has its representative here in the person of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, Beatty; the heroic Armies of Belgium and Italy and our own Army have with us their commander-in-chief; and many of our other allies are represented by distinguished officers.

In this war more than any other, the ties that bound all together were closer and stronger than ever before, and in truth as well as in words, all were brothers in arms. I am here as the representative of the Marine Corps. I have been a Marine all of my life, and I am second to no man in my affection and admiration for the Marine Corps.

The record of the Marine Corps in the World War is known to all. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war, thousands of the finest of young Americans sought service in the Corps. They brought to the Corps a fine enthusiasm, an intense energy, and an eager desire to meet and defeat the enemy without delay. They received from it the benefit of the practical knowledge and experience of the old-time Marine, and the marvelous *esprit de corps* which has been handed down from generation to generation.

From this combination there resulted the Fifth and Sixth Regiments and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion. The record of these units is written in history. No regiments fought harder or more victoriously, and no regiment of the American Expeditionary Forces suffered heavier losses. Their endurance, their skill, their valor, and

their victories have immortalized their names and the name of the Marine Corps.

My heart, however, goes out to every man who wore the uniform of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the World War. This is not strange, because the glorious Second Division, which I had the honor to command, was made up of representatives of all branches of the service. Its ranks, as were the ranks of the other American divisions, were filled with the best that America could offer. Men of all walks of life served side by side—the sons of millionaires, the sons of farmers and shopkeepers and laborers; the educated and the illiterate; young men whose ancestors had lived in America for generations, and young men who had been born on foreign soil and had emigrated to America—all were filled with the same spirit, all with the same courage and high ideals.

I have read in many articles and books since the war, that the World War was different from all others; that it was a war of suffering, squalor, hunger, thirst, hardship, danger and death, but that there was lacking the element of glory. The definition these writers seem to give to glory is that of martial pomp and panoply, the roll of beating drums, the blare of trumpets, the music of bands, the fluttering of standards, and the dashing about of generals on horseback. These things were lacking, but true glory was not lacking. There is no war in history in which poor, weak human nature rose to such heights of glory as in this war, in which men endured hardship and suffering more cheerfully, faced danger more manfully, and died more heroically. And it is these things which constitute real glory.

In this war, regiments, battalions and companies fought until they were practically obliterated. They endured almost annihilating losses without quailing, and still went forward as long as there were any men left. Our untrained American battalions were glorious in battle. They pressed forward through the barbed-wire entanglements, over terrain torn to pieces by bursting shell, with the air screaming with bullets, and with their mangled comrades lying about. Yet they ever pressed forward until victory was attained.

In recalling to memory the exploits of our troops and of those of our beloved Allies, I am reminded of an incident told in regard to Marshal Ney at the battle of Wagram. In this battle the French legions were engaged with the armies of Austria and Russia. All day victory had appeared to tremble in the balance. The French army was being pressed back. Marshal Ney was in command of the

reserve—the famous Imperial Guards—and at the crisis of the battle he received orders from the Emperor to attack. The troops moved forward, and Marshal Ney, standing on a hill-top in plain view of the attacking regiments, said to his orderly standing by, "Hear them shout; see them charge. It's in their blood; it's in their blood."

With equal truth it might be said of our glorious battalions as they moved victoriously forward, "It's in their blood; it's in their blood."

THE "WILDERNESS" MANŒUVRES

BY CAPTAIN JOHN H. CRAIGE, U.S.M.C.

THE first annual manœuvres of the Marine East Coast Expeditionary Force, stationed at Quantico under command of Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, was staged at Wilderness Run, Va., September 26th to October 5th. The demonstration was rendered especially novel and interesting in that the entire force at Quantico was turned out for manœuvres, leaving only a few caretakers at the post, the whole, including reinforcements from neighboring posts, making up a reinforced brigade of more than four thousand men, constituting the largest armed force of the United States to take the field since the conclusion of the World War.

An impressive feature of the demonstration was provided by the fact that it was held on ground rendered memorable in American history by two of the greatest battles of the Civil War. The camp sites of the two Marine infantry regiments at the manœuvres lay just north of the lines where Lee held Hooker's attacking forces at the Battle of Chancellorsville. A few miles to the northeast of the Marine encampment is situated the monument marking the spot where Stonewall Jackson was fatally wounded in the same struggle, while a few miles to the south lay the lines of Grant's army in the desperate Battle of the Wilderness in 1864.

Considered from many viewpoints the manœuvres proved completely successful, and of the highest value not only to the force at Quantico, but to the Corps as a whole. In the first place, the exercises furnished a sensational demonstration of the fitness of the Marine Corps and its readiness to take the field in any emergency, conducted under the very eyes of the President, his Cabinet and of Congress. Washington newspapers for more than a week were filled with accounts and incidents of the march and the manœuvres and columns were devoted to descriptions of the power and military value of the Marine Force, which furnished a most inspiring spectacle on the march, presenting a column of infantry, artillery and trains which extended more than five miles along the Washington-Richmond Highway.

So great was the public interest that thousands of people called Marine Corps Headquarters to make telephone inquiries or made personal visits to secure information or express their interest, while several hundred visitors made the long and difficult trip to the Wilderness to witness the manœuvres.

Most distinguished of the guests of the Marine Corps at the headquarters of the Quantico force was the President of the United States, who brought with him Secretary of the Navy Denby and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, together with the President's secretary George Christian and General Sawyer, physician at the White House. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Harding, and the Secretary of the Navy by Mrs. Denby, and the party, after being welcomed on behalf of the Marine Corps by General and Mrs. Lejeune and General and Mrs. Butler, spent the night at the camp under canvas, in quarters especially constructed for their accommodation. According to newspaper reports no other President of the United States since Lincoln had spent a night under canvas with an American armed force.

Besides the Presidential party, other distinguished visitors were: Governor Westmoreland Davis, of Virginia; Admiral Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral W. A. Moffitt, Chief of Naval Aviation; Major General William G. Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, and more than a hundred members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In addition to sightseers and guests more than a score of newspaper and magazine correspondents visited the manœuvres, and the comment of the press on the affair was universally most enthusiastic and favorable.

In addition to its value in impressing upon the public and the officials of our government the efficiency and readiness of the Marine Corps in the event of emergency, the Wilderness manœuvres furnished valuable military training along a number of lines. Staff officers and officers detailed to the Marine Officers' School at Quantico received practical training which they could have secured in no other way. Company officers had a chance to try out their company organizations under field conditions, and individual soldiers, particularly younger men and recruits learned lessons in taking care of themselves under field conditions which should prove invaluable to them later in their service.

In addition to these, one of the most valuable features of the

manœuvres was its effect on the morale of the force engaged. During two afternoons and nights light rain fell, providing just enough moisture to prevent the dust of the roads from becoming oppressive. For the rest of the trip the finest of Autumn weather prevailed. During the days the sun shone brilliantly but a touch of crispness rendered the air cool and refreshing. The nights were cool, in fact some of them were quite cold, as officers and men who thought they could get along with less than the prescribed number of blankets found out.

On the hike to Wilderness Run there were a number of cases of sore feet, and some of the men from offices and indoor jobs found the going hard. On the return trip, however, the value of the training received was plainly evident. Columns swung along to the music of popular songs sung by the marching men and the highest spirits and animation were everywhere visible. Although the last day's hike from Fredericksburg to Quantico was much the longest attempted, there was not a straggler and the force came into the home camp in fine fettle and spirit.

After the return from the hike one of the greatest benefits became apparent. The morale of the whole command improved noticeably, and the men conducted themselves as though they had just returned from a long vacation. As time passed the events of the trip were discussed with increasing interest and the happenings of the manœuvres promise to furnish fruitful topics of conversation at Quantico which will last all through the winter months.

On the third day of the march from Quantico to the Wilderness an event occurred which lent a touch of a most unusual nature. Fatigued by the preceding two days of hiking, some of the men who had held office positions and done other sort of indoor work began to fall out and straggle to the rear. Hearing that a considerable number of stragglers were collecting at different points along the line, General Butler left the head of the column and went to the rear. Taking a rifle and pack from an exhausted man he started forward again, gathering up the stragglers as he went. Although many of them had declared themselves entirely exhausted, all found themselves able to march when they saw the commanding general of the force with rifle and pack ready to hike with them. Accordingly, with General Butler in the lead, the little band of stragglers did the entire march at a slow pace, and when he arrived in camp at about eight o'clock, he brought with him the last straggler of the column.



PRESIDENT HARDING AND MAJOR GENERAL LEJEUNE DURING THE WILDERNESS MANŒUVRES



An outstanding feature of the expedition was the work of the Marine Aviation Force, which besides furnishing a spectacular portion of the exercises and exhibitions, took care of much of the necessary communication and helped materially with the transportation service. Although only fourteen pilots were available during the week of the manœuvres, a total of one hundred and eighty flights were made, comprising 117 hours in the air, during which time a distance of more than eleven thousand miles was flown. This included eight day bombing exhibitions, four night bombing raids and several scouting and observing exhibitions, giving the spectators at the manœuvres a chance to acquire a knowledge of the new features of warfare seldom possible in peace time. In addition the Marine Aviation Force kept General Butler's headquarters in the Wilderness constantly in touch with Washington and Quantico, provided a plane to carry press despatches from the Wilderness to Washington each night and morning and carried more than a score of passengers, including Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Admiral Moffitt and General Sawyer, the President's physician. All these activities were carried on by the Aviation Force without a single serious accident.

A brief outline of the Wilderness Expedition prepared from General Butler's official report is as follows:

On Monday morning, September 26th, at seven o'clock, the infantry left Quantico followed at nine o'clock by the 75's drawn by five-ton tractors, and at ten o'clock by the trains including searchlights, anti-aircraft guns and special equipment. The halt for the night was made at Aquia Creek about ten miles south of Quantico.

On Tuesday, September 27th, the column less trains moved from Aquia Creek at six a.m., reaching the Fredericksburg Fair Ground, where the halt for the night was made at one p.m.

On Wednesday, September 28th, at six a.m., the column moved, as an advanced guard of an Army Corps, on Wilderness Run. The artillery marched with the infantry and proved their ability to keep pace with the foot troops. The noon halt was made at Chancellorsville and at three p.m. the camp site at Wilderness Run was reached and camp was made. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments, constituting the Fourth Brigade, were camped together, while the First and Tenth Regiments, making up the Third Brigade, camped together at a short distance.

On Thursday morning, September 29th, the advanced base

manœuvre started. This manœuvre was in three phases. Wilderness Run was considered the shore line and all terrain to the westward was considered to be the sea. The problem was entirely a naval one, and the column that advanced from the imaginary transports and battleships moved in formation in keeping with the number of men that could be carried in motor-sailers and other boats of the fleet as determined by Commander Keller, representative of the Navy at Quantico.

The first phase included the initial landing. Although the actual hour was two p.m., the landing was supposed to have been accomplished one hour before daylight. One hour later, at daylight, the remainder of the Fourth Brigade landed in the same formation through smoke screens put up by bombs, and the first defenses, the beach defenses of the enemy were taken. That was the end of the first phase.

The second phase did not take place until Saturday. The third phase being more spectacular was held on Friday, as a large number of guests were present on that day and it was desired that they should see it. The second phase was the capture of the remaining enemy positions on this imaginary island, and the consolidation of our position. The third phase was the fortification of the island, preparation for defense, and the resistance of a joint attack on the part of a hostile fleet.

Each phase required from two to three and a half hours and was a splendid test of the communication service. The signal troops laid nine miles of wire in a very short time and as far as could be observed they functioned perfectly. The force also had three radio tractors which worked without fault. They also had carrier pigeons but these did not work so well.

The President of the United States arrived at Wilderness Run twelve-twenty p.m., Saturday, October 1st, and remained until eleven-thirty the following morning. On Saturday afternoon he witnessed a battalion demonstration during an attack, using all infantry weapons and two 75's as infantry-accompanying guns. On Sunday morning the whole force was mobilized and passed in review before the President on the scene of Grant's headquarters during the first day of the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864.

On Monday morning, October 3rd, at six o'clock, the column moved from Wilderness Run and halted for the night at Fredericksburg, while on Tuesday, October 4th, the final march from Freder-

icksburg to Quantico was made. During the marches to and from the Wilderness battlefield the heavy 155-mm. guns were forced to make long detours because the bridges on the Washington-Richmond Road could not carry the weight of the gun and carriage which aggregated twelve tons. This necessitated several days' extra marching and much strenuous labor, but the guns made the trip in splendid shape and their crews were officially congratulated by General Butler for their good work.

A notable feature of the hike was the lack of sickness and accident. Only one serious case of illness developed. After the march to the Wilderness one of the men was taken with pneumonia and was sent to Quantico. His condition was serious but rapidly improved after he was admitted to the hospital. The total evacuations during the entire nine days was about 1.2 per cent. from all causes and less than .01 per cent. from any cause incident to the hike. By far the largest cause of evacuations was malaria, twenty-one men recently returned from the tropics being obliged to drop out.

Following the conclusion of the manœuvres, General Butler and the Quantico Force have received numerous congratulations upon the splendid manner in which the manœuvres were conducted and the success with which they were attended. Among those who thus extended congratulations were the Secretary of the Navy, the Major General, Commandant, General Harbord and many others.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS

JULY 1st.—The following list gives the relative standing of the ten Marine Corps pilots having the most flying time for the period from January 1st to July 1st, 1921:

1. 2nd Lt. L. H. Sanderson	205	hrs.,	23	min.
2. 1st Lt. F. O. Rogers	177	"	24	"
3. 2nd Lt. G. B. Hall	173	"	49	"
4. 2nd Lt. C. F. Schilt	161	"	50	"
5. 2nd Lt. H. C. Boyden	137	"	48	"
6. Captain F. P. Mulcahy	131	"	15	"
7. Captain A. H. Page	121	"	25	"
8. 2nd Lt. K. B. Collings	107	"	00	"
9. 2nd Lt. A. L. Caperton	101	"	18	"
10. 1st Lt. B. G. Bradley	93	"	20	"

July 11th.—The first move toward organizing the U. S. Marine Corps Club of Southern California was taken on July 11th when a number of Marines and ex-Marines, headed by Captain Charles T. Brooks, met in Los Angeles and elected temporary officers. R. W. Waterman will serve temporarily as chairman, and Sergeant L. A. Voss as secretary.

July 21st.—A detail of fifteen Marines of the 180th Company, 15th Regiment, under Second Lieutenant James E. Whitmire, had contact with an unknown number of bandits in Lo Bojaco Section, Loma de Palmalito, Dominican Republic.

July 24th.—President of Haiti, accompanied by Captain Emery Wallace, left Port au Prince, Haiti, for Anse à Veau, on the S C. 254 to attend the wedding of his son Camille.

July 27th.—Military Governor of Santo Domingo issued a proclamation postponing indefinitely, the elections authorized by his proclamation of June 14, 1921.

July 31st.—Major Lee B. Purcell, retired, died at Hot Springs, Ark.

First Brigade Commander, Haiti, reported that "no active contacts with bandits, or so-called revolutionary forces, has occurred," during the month of July, 1921. "The hiding places of the only remaining group of bandits, that of Alcius and Estravil, have several

times been uncovered, and five members of the group have been picked up during the month."

August 1st.—At about 4:30 a.m., Second Lieut. Paul A. Lesser, 187th Co., 15th Regiment, and five native police, had contact with a group of six bandits under Blanco in the section of Higüey, D. R. Two bandits were killed, one wounded and captured; 38 S. & W. revolvers and five rounds of ammunition were captured. No Marine casualties. The following list contains the names of the leading Dominican bandits, the first eight being in the Eastern District and the last in the Northern District: Tolete, Ramon Natera, Martin Peguero, Cabo Jil, José Fabral, Ramon Batera, Lolo Peguero, Blanco, and Pedro de la Cruz.

The Band School, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., ended its first school year. During the year a total of 83 students were admitted and sent out to the various posts. Sergeant A. F. Francis is in charge of the school.

August 3rd.—A son, Robert Earle, was born to Captain William G. Hawthorne and Mrs. Hawthorne on August 3rd, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Preliminary meeting of Senate Committee investigating Haitian and Santo Domingan affairs.

Quartermaster Department gave a farewell banquet to Major Russell B. Putman at Port au Prince, Haiti.

August 5th.—First regular meeting of the Senate Committee on Haiti and Santo Domingo.

August 6th.—Sergeant Harry Jacobson, of Springfield, Mass., recently organized the Marine Corps Association of Western Massachusetts. Sixty former Marines attended the first meeting, and they chose for their motto, "Semper Fidelis." The association's first commander is Lieutenant Carl R. Dietrich, M.C.R., a former member of the A.E.F.

Farewell banquet to Major Walter N. Hill at Port au Prince, Haiti. Majors Putman and Hill sailed for the United States on August 12th aboard the *Henderson*.

August 7th.—Second Lieut. Harold E. Rosecrans, 114th Co., 15th Regt., and one Marine, fired upon by a native Dominican while crossing the Consuelo Sugar Estate, D. R.

Gunnery Sergeant Carl Hicks and five men from the 182nd Co., 15th Regt., raided house of Pedro Soso, five miles north of Los Ranchos, and captured one revolver. No casualties.

August 10th.—Marines assist local police of Camaguey, Cuba, at their request, to locate two Cubans who on August 10th at 11:30 a.m. assaulted an American in the employ of the Cuba Railroad Company.

At 8:30 p.m. a group of armed bandits (leader unidentified, but supposed to be Ramon Natera) visited La Campina, Central Romana Sugar Estate, killed Juan E. Gautreau (Gaurdia Campestres), took his revolver, belt, and holster; a Haitian laborer was also killed.

August 12th.—His Excellency, the President of Haiti, reviewed the weekly evening parade of Gendarmes. This day is the anniversary of President Dartiguenave's accession to the President's chair, six years ago.

President Dartiguenave celebrated his sixth anniversary in office with a reception to his Aide de Camps, Band Palace Guard, and officers attached to the Palace.

August 14th.—A daughter, Margaret Spratling, was born to Captain Graves B. Erskine, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Erskine on August 14th at the Parrish Memorial Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

August 15th.—As a special feature of the first annual "Midsummer Night's Party" of the National Press Club Post of the American Legion, held at the Washington Marine Barracks, a motion picture, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," was shown. The guests included the Ambassadors of Spain, Belgium, and Brazil and representatives of nearly every embassy and legation, and many others. A concert by the Marine Band, lead by Leader William H. Santelmann, preceded the pictures.

August 16th.—First Lieut. Roy L. Villars, G. d'H. (corporal, U.S.M.C.) had pinned on him by General Douglas C. McDougal, G. d'H. (Lt. Col., U.S.M.C.), the Navy Cross, on the *Champ de Mars*, Port au Prince, Haiti.

August 17th.—Sergeant Major Alexander J. Fliey, of Headquarters Co., and a detail from 182nd Co., 15th Regt., had contact with unidentified group of bandits in Hato Mayor Section, D. R. Three horses captured, no casualties.

August 18th.—Patrol of two Marines fired nine shots at mounted natives, near town of San Pedro de Macoris, D. R., when they refused to halt. No casualties.

An officers' patrol, in Section Des Bailles, Haiti, west of Thomonde, surprised and captured one Haitian bandit with rifle and two

rounds of ammunition. This bandit was from Achilles' depleted band.

The Chief of Gendarmerie d'Haiti (Lt. Col. McDougal) and the officers of the Gendarmerie gave a movie and smoker to the officers and men of the First Brigade at the Cine Varieties Theatre, Port au Prince, Haiti.

August 19th.—Colonel Giles Bishop, U.S.M.C., Commanding Officer of Marines, Guam, M. I., made a farewell address to Flight "L" on August 19th, in which he complimented all officers and men on the progress they have made in constructing this station, saying that "he thought no outfit could equal the work done by Flight 'L,' much less do better." He also complimented all hands on the reputation they have made in Guam for good conduct and on their loyalty to the Marine Corps and Naval Service.

August 22nd.—Third Battalion, Fifth Marines, under Major Clarke, sailed on *Pennsylvania* from Philadelphia for Panama.

August 24th.—Chief Justice Taft, of the United States Supreme Court, appoints Prof. John F. Hayford and Prof. Ora Miner Leland to survey the Panama-Costa Rica boundary under Article II of the Porras-Anderson convention; Costa Rica appoints Señor Don Luis Matamorros; Panama protests.

August 25th.—The following forenote by Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, dated August 25th, appears in Pictorial History of Navy and Marine Corps.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the World War, thousands of the finest of young Americans sought service in the Marine Corps. Its slogan "First to Fight"—a quotation from the Marines' Hymn—attracted the adventurous spirit of America's youth, and its ranks were filled with men of splendid physique, unusual intelligence, and high ideals.

These young men brought to the Corps a fine enthusiasm, an intense energy, and an eager desire to meet and defeat the enemy without delay. They received from it the benefit of the practical knowledge and experience of the old-time Marine, and the wonderful esprit de corps which had been handed down from generation to generation.

From this combination there resulted the Fifth and Sixth Regiments and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion. These organizations bear on their colors the names of Bois de Belleau and Bouresches,

Soissons, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont Ridge and St. Etienne-a-Arnes, and Meuse-Argonne.

The record of these regiments has never been surpassed. No regiments fought harder or more victoriously, and no regiments of the American Expeditionary Forces suffered heavier losses. Their endurance, their skill, their valor and their victories have immortalized their names and the name of the Marine Corps.

Captain E. L. Burwell, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Burwell announce the birth of a son, Edward L. Burwell, 3rd, at Pensacola, Fla.

August 26th.—Nicaragua is invaded by revolutionaries from Honduras.

The Trianon Treaty, between Hungary and the Allies, is promulgated at Paris.

First Sergeant Charles Borchert (retired) drowned in the Napa River, Napa, Cal.

August 27th.—Gunnery Sergeant Carl Hicks and detail of six men from the 182nd Co., 15th Regt., while raiding a dance hall at La Jagual, D. R., were fired upon by natives; fire was returned and one native killed. No Marine casualties.

In the morning two H-S-2's and one F-5-L, in formation, met the U. S. A. T. *Thomas*, with Colonel J. F. McGill, U.S.M.C., reporting Commanding Officer of Marines on board, and escorted her into the harbor. In the evening two H-S-2's and one F-5-L, in formation, escorted the U. S. A. T. *Thomas* out of harbor with Lieutenant Colonel Giles Bishop, U.S.M.C., departing Commanding Officer of Marines on board.

August 28th.—Nicaragua troops engage in heavy fighting with rebels at El Sauce.

Marine team of pistol shots from San Diego, Cal., Barracks defeated by a team of nationally known pistol experts called the San Diego Rifle and Pistol Club, by 121 points. In a match at a later date the civilian team defeated the Marines by a score of 2160 to 2124.

August 29th.—Mus. 1st Cl. (retired) Les Aloysius Mazzullo died at Washington, D. C.

The field manoeuvre, marking the end of the seven-week course of intensive training for the 185th Company (Dominican Republic), was held at the manoeuvre grounds on Saturday of the week. Two planes from this station participated in the manoeuvres, a combat and a reconnaissance and bombing plane, while the Commanding

Officer took a third plane over to view the work of the planes and troops from the air. The manœuvre was well staged and was carried out to the satisfaction of the Commanding General and his staff, who witnessed it from a nearby post.

August 30th.—Major Clarke's battalion arrives at Colon, I. C. Z.

August 31st.—A son, born to the wife of Capt. James L. Underhill, U.S.M.C., at Abington, Pa., died the same day.

During August 17th, Marines completed their courses and were graduated by the Marine Corps Institute.

General Lejeune, commandant, has congratulated the personnel at those stations for their excellent work, and commendatory letters have been placed on the records of the following commanding officers: First Lieutenant G. A. Plambeck and F. R. Armstead, Keyport; First Lieutenant G. W. Shearer, Iona Island, and Captain Glenn D. Miller, 45th Company, 5th Regiment, Quantico.

The Marine Corps organizations with the highest percentage of students actively engaged in pursuing educational and vocational training courses with the institute for July, were Keyport, Wash., 65 per cent.; Iona Island, N. Y., 56 per cent., and 45th Company, 5th Regiment, Quantico, 51 per cent.

September 1st.—The superdreadnought *Washington* is launched at Camden, N. J.; she is run by electric drive, of 21 knots speed, and will be armed with eight 16-inch and fourteen 5-inch guns.

President Obregon's message on foreign relations to the Mexican Congress declares a treaty with America (demanded before recognition is granted) is "neither possible, convenient, nor necessary, and is contrary to Mexican constitutional precepts, in that it creates special privileges for Americans."

A handsome and lifelike portrait of Captain Lester L. Wass, U.S.M.C., who was killed in action in France, has been presented to the post of the American Legion at Gloucester, Mass., which was named in honor of the dead officer. The portrait was done in oils and is a gift of the artist, Eben F. Comins.

There is now under construction at Hasco, immediately adjacent to the Marine Corps rifle range, a rifle range for the exclusive use of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti. Its construction is being supervised by Major W. G. Emory, assisted by Lieut. Aloysius B. McNally.

September 2nd.—The death of First Lieut. Vernon Bourdette, U.S.M.C., occurred September 2, 1921, at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. He had been in the hospital since May 5th last, being

sent there from Camp Benning, Ga. The cause of his death was cancer, which, it is thought, was developed by overseas service. Lieutenant Bourdette enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1907 at Chicago, which was the place of his birth. While serving overseas, for distinguished service, he was commissioned in the 6th Machine Gun Battalion of the 4th Brigade in the 2nd Division. He was twice awarded the Croix de Guerre and twice cited in general orders for his bravery and gallant conduct. His widow and one-year-old child survive him.

September 3rd.—Dr. W. W. Yen is named by the Chinese Government at Peking to head a mission to the Washington Conference, composed of C. H. Wang, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, and S. Alfred Sze.

American oil men sign an agreement with the Mexican Government regarding oil taxes.

September 4th.—The United States treaty of commerce with Siam went into effect; America gives up extraterritorial rights while Siam gains full autonomy.

September 5th.—Private Alanson F. Bridge drowned at Santo Domingo, D. R.

A wall tent, fitted with the equipment used in the field, was used by Marine recruiters of Spokane to attract the attention of visitors to the fair, held September 5th to 10th. An iron bunk, with the mattress arranged regulation style, together with expeditionary pack, canteen, mess gear and rifle were placed in the interior, while a table, upon which literature was placed, stood outside. Pictorials were used to illustrate the various activities of Marines. Two Marines were on duty at the exhibit at all hours. Among those who were particularly interested in the Marine display were parents and relatives of men serving in the Corps, while scores of prospects signified their intention to enlist when recruiting restrictions were removed.

A special Gendarmerie and Vigilante patrol from Boucan Carre under Lieutenant Aarons, jumped Alcuis' camp in Section Des Bailles, Haiti, killing five, capturing one bandit, three rifles, one revolver and ten rounds of ammunition.

Second plenary conference of the Assembly of the League of Nations met in Geneva, Switzerland; adjourned October 6th.

September 6th.—Henry R. Lynn, Private, M.C.R. (inactive), died at Charleston, West Va.

Private John R. Ryan died at Parris Is., S. C.

September 7th.—At Geneva, Bolivia demands of the Assembly a League adjustment of the Tacna-Arica dispute with Chile; Chile invokes the Monroe Doctrine, to which Bolivia replies she has the sanction of the United States for the reference to the League.

Nicaraguan rebels are defeated and driven across the Honduran border, where over 1300 are captured by Honduran troops; this prompt action is thought to have obviated a Central American flare-up.

At 2:30 p.m. the remains of the late Colonel Albert S. Mc-Lemore, who died July 13, 1921, were laid to rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., with full military honors. The Marine Band and a battalion of Marines, under Major Clayton B. Vogel, comprised the escort and the firing party. The pall-bearers were Brigadier Generals Henry C. Haines and George Richards, Captains Robison, Willard, Laws and Cole, U. S. Navy, and Colonels Rufus H. Lane and Dion Williams. Major General Wendell C. Neville, Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley and many others attended the funeral.

September 9th.—President Harding announces the appointment of Charles E. Hughes, chairman, Senator Lodge, Elihu Root, and Senator Oscar W. Underwood as delegates to the Washington conference on armament limitation.

Occupation of the Coto region by Costa Rican troops is effected without Panaman resistance.

The dinner given September 9th at the Chevy Chase Club by the local committee of the Lafayette-Marne day celebration at Mount Vernon was a brilliant event of the season. The honor guests were the special guests from New York who came on to attend the celebration, and in all the company numbered about a hundred. The guests included General John J. Pershing, U. S. Army; Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, General and Mrs. Logan Feland, Major General James G. Harbord, Brigadier General George Richards and others. The Marine Band orchestra played throughout the dinner, and as a special feature Mrs. Logan Feland sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Brigadier General Harry Lee, Commanding General, Second Brigade, in an impressive ceremony presented the "Davis Athletic Cup" to the team of the 52nd Company which carried off the honors in the Field Meet on Labor Day.

September 10th.—Both Secretary Denby and Major General Commandant Lejeune commended the gallantry of William A. Redd,

a Marine reservist, for swimming a swollen stream four times at midnight to prevent a second train from crashing into a railroad wreck near Noonan, Texas, on September 10th. Redd, who undertook the additional crossings to rescue an injured fireman and to carry first aid to injured passengers, served with the 6th Regiment during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. In a statement to an officer of the Corps, he said that he only remembered two things that passed through his mind when he started across the swollen stream: First, if he failed to stop the second train and any passengers were killed, his mother "would be disappointed," and second, that any failure on his part would be a "reflection on the Marine Corps."

The Secretary of the Navy in his letter of commendation states:

"While your efforts were not in line of duty as a Marine, the fact that you are a reservist, inactive, and that your action was, as you state, impelled by your desire to remain true to the traditions of the Marine Corps, entitled you to the highest commendation, and I want you to know that your voluntary, heroic and likewise patriotic services as an inactive reservist and a most active participant in maintaining and perpetuating the esprit de corps of that service, are appreciated.

Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Mexican independence begins with a reception at the National Palace, where all foreign diplomats, except Americans, meet President Obregon.

Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, accompanied by her son, Wistar Morris Williams, has arrived from Newport to join Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, at their new home, 2830-27th street, northwest.

Mrs. Charles A. Doyen is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Doyen at Manchester, N. H. Mr. Doyen is a brother of the late Brigadier General Doyen, U.S.M.C.

Colonel John T. Myers reported at Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, about this date to take over the duties of the late Colonel Albert W. McLemore.

The Constitution of the Union of Central America (Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador) signed.

September 11th.—Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, is chosen for the capital of the Federation of Central America, composed of Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala.

The League Assembly appoints a commission to determine its competency to act in the Tacna-Arica case.

Press dispatches state that Wu Pei Fu, the military inspector general of Hupeh and Hunnan provinces, is planning to hold a national convention in the Yangtse provinces with a view to forming a third government in China, independent of both Peking and Canton.

September 12th.—Dinner at Tait's in San Francisco, followed by a theatre party, constituted a farewell fête in honor of First Lieut. Albert E. Benson, given by officers and staff of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, on the evening of September 12th. Lieutenant Benson, who was General Barnett's aide, had been detached for recruiting duty.

Private Silas L. Kimbrell died from electric shock at Norfolk, Va.

September 13th.—Capt. James T. Allen, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Allen announce the birth of a son, Robert Ludlow, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

A detachment of twenty Marines under Second Lieut. Wm. H. Faga, left the 3rd Battalion of Fifth Regiment (then at Cristobal, I. C. Z.) to report on board the U. S. S. *Niagara* (then off Guatemala) as Marine Guard for the *Niagara*.

September 14th.—Private James J. Lynch died at Sanchez, D. R. Corporal Decil D. Johnson died as a result of motor-cycle accident in Philippines.

Major Clarke's 3rd Battalion, Fifth Marines, sail on *St. Mihiel* from Panama for United States.

Private James W. Dougherty died at New London, Conn.

A Haitian bandit foraging with an armed rifle was picked up in the Section Des Bailles by a patrol.

September 15th.—Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews and Captain Louis J. Hughes, attached to the office of the Quartermaster, these Headquarters, have been designated to represent the Marine Corps on the Federal Liquidation Board and the Federal Purchasing Board, respectively, in accordance with the directions contained in Circulars Nos. 25 and 26, issued by the Bureau of the Budget, under date of August 25, 1921. (Quartermaster Bulletin, No. 44.)

Bolivia withdraws her demand for the inclusion of her dispute with Chile in the business of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

President Harding felicitates the three Republics of Central America on the celebration of the centenary of their independence.

Major A. E. Simon, detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to M. D., Camaguey, Cuba.

Major J. C. Fegan, U. S. Marine Corps, who has been on duty in San Francisco, has returned to the east coast, and, with Mrs. Fegan and their infant son, has gone to Portland, Maine, on ten days' leave of absence. Major Fegan will report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., about September 15th, where he will be associated with the staff of the Marine Corps schools.

Recruiting on pre-war standards commenced. The Record of Weekly Conference, held September 16th, in the office of the Major General Commandant, reads as follows:

"The Major General Commandant announced that recruiting had been started again on the 15th; that we will keep careful account of the rate at which recruits come in, and will ascertain the minimum number of recruiting offices which we can get along with and still obtain the required number of men, about 1000 a month.

"Colonel Porter stated that they had figured we would have to get about 1100 men a month to offset the large number of discharges of two-year men."

Recruit Depot at Mare Island reopened.

A Gendarmerie patrol from Thomonde, Haiti, connected with the same band of Haitian bandits with which Lieutenant Aarons had contact on September 5th and in approximately the same locality. One bandit chief, one other bandit were killed and two bandits were captured.

First Lieut. Ford O. Rogers of the Marine Flying Field, Quantico, Va., carried Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt from Washington to Asbury Park, N. J., and return, in a Marine Corps DH4B airplane. Second Lieutenant Frank H. Fleer, with a mechanic, acted as escort in another DH4B airplane. The trip was made without incident, consuming about two hours' time each way. The Secretary left his office in the morning after attending to some urgent matters requiring his attention and was at his home that evening in time for dinner. The schedule of the trip as planned by the American Legion Convention, which the Secretary attended, called for his taking the train at ten o'clock the night before, changing trains twice and arriving at Asbury Park about nine a.m. the following morning, with the same delays and inconvenience on the return trip.

September 16th.—Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby approved the recommendation of Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune (dated September 12th) that a Campaign Medal be awarded for service in the Dominican Republic for service between the dates May 5 to December 4, 1916; and also that "the issue of the Haitian Campaign Medal be extended to cover the period from April 1, 1919, to June 15, 1920."

Secretary Denby also approved the recommendation of General Lejeune "that a clasp be issued to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, or the Virgin Islands, between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, the clasp to be inscribed '*West Indies.*'"

On October 26th Major General Commandant Lejeune recommended, and the Secretary of the Navy later approved, that in cases where an officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps has received a Haitian Campaign Medal under the provisions of G. O. (N. D.) 305, June 22, 1917, and also becomes entitled to a second Haitian Campaign Medal for service described in the first paragraph under this date, that in lieu of a medal for the last-mentioned service, a clasp suitably inscribed "1919-1920" will be awarded and issued, to be worn on the ribbon of the Haitian Campaign Badge first awarded; further, that when ribbons are prescribed, a single Haitian Campaign Ribbon will be worn with a bronze star placed in the center thereof, indicative of the possession of the clasp recommended.

Announcement of Policy by the Major General Commandant, concerning Military Schools for Commissioned Personnel, in Circular Letter dated September 16, 1921, to "All Officers of the Marine Corps."

September 17th.—Lieutenant Colonel James McE. Huey, detached from 2nd Brig., D. R., to Hdqrs. Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

The German-American peace treaty has been ratified by the Reichstrat, the German upper chamber.

September 18th.—Private Harold O. Albert died at Port au Prince, Haiti.

September 19th.—A patrol from Thomonde, Haiti, consisting mainly of Vigilantes acting on special information, jumped the camp of apparently the same band with which contacts had been had on September 5th and 15th. Two bandits were killed and one

rifle and one bayonet were captured. This action occurred in Section Des Bailles.

September 20th.—Lieutenant Colonel Giles Bishop upon arrival in United States, ordered to duty as OIC., Western Recruiting Division relieving E. P. Fortson.

Major Eugene P. Fortson detached as OIC Western Recruiting Div. to Dept. of Pacific.

Major Clarke's, 3rd Battalion of Fifth Marines, arrived back in Quantico from Panama.

September 21st.—President Harding submits to the Senate the German, Austrian, and Hungarian peace treaties.

At about 2:00 p.m. Second Lieutenant Leo Sullivan, in the vicinity of Mirebalais, Haiti, in a Marine Corps plane, had a slight accident.

The action with bandits on the 19th in Section Des Bailles caused the surrender of four bandits at Thomonde on the 21st.

Second Lieutenant Leo Sullivan was making the mail trip and on returning at about 2 p.m., September 21st, while in the vicinity of Mirebalais, Haiti, at an altitude of about 3000 feet, the forked end of the connecting rod in No. 5 cylinder broke, punching holes in the crank case. Lieutenant Sullivan cut switches, turned off gas and attempted to make Edwards Field at Mirebalais. In entering the field the plane hit a light telephone line pole, thus checking his speed to such an extent that he was unable to glide to good ground. The plane nosed into a small hill. Neither Lieutenant Sullivan nor his observer, Sergeant Mix, were hurt, except for minor scratches on the face and shaken up.

On September 21, 1921, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune signed the following letter addressed to "The Officer in Charge, Aviation Section, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.":

"1. At the time reference (a) [MGC letter, 50893, 1-10-21] was published by this office an enlisted strength for the Marine Corps of 27,400 men was in prospect. Congress, however, has fixed the strength of the Marine Corps at 21,000, and in accordance therewith, a redistribution of the enlisted personnel throughout the Marine Corps must be effected, and you are informed that the complement for the aviation branch of the Marine Corps is fixed as follows, and all previous orders relative to the complement of the aviation branch of the Marine Corps are hereby revoked:

Sergeants Major	3
Quartermaster Sergeants	9
Quartermaster Sergeants (PD).....	0
First Sergeants	28
Gunnery Sergeants	51

"2. Such changes as may be necessary in the quota for the lower ranks will be announced at a later date."

September 23rd.—Alabama bombed.

Colonel James T. Bootes, September 30th, detached MB., NYD., New York, to duty as OIC., Southern Recruiting Division, at New Orleans, La. Colonel and Mrs. Bootes have taken a lease of a large and charming residence at No. 1521 Webster street. In the grounds are oak, fig and Chinaberry trees and also many palms. Colonel and Mrs. Bootes, whose daughter, Miss Anna Katherine, is attending the La Salle School, are delighted with their new station.

Colonel R. C. Berkley, detached 1st Brig., Haiti, to MB., NYD., New York, N. Y.

Major F. B. Garrett, detached Southern Recruiting Division, New Orleans, La., to MB., NB., San Diego, Calif.

The battleship *Alabama* was sent to the bottom on September 26th by Army Martin bombers from Langley Field. The attacks began on September 23rd with chemical bombs. On September 24th armor-piercing shells were dropped on the battleship. A bomb from a Martin plane cut one of the anchor chains of the battleship, delaying the second phase of the bombing operations. When the chain parted the old warship swung out into deep water and a mine sweeper had great difficulty in getting her back in a position where her sinking would not be dangerous to navigation. The final blow came on September 26th, when a 2000-pound bomb sent the old ship to the bottom. A Martin bomber, dropping the bomb, tore her mast off, destroyed superstructure and turned her over on her side in shallow water. Six other planes almost simultaneously rained 1000- and 2000-pound bombs on the hulk as she went down. Four hit the vessel as she turned over and others landed within 20 to 30 feet. The scoring by the seven planes participating in the final attack was considered 100 per cent.

The *Alabama* was hit on the after-fighting top, on the bridge, just aft of the forward turret, and on the stern. For a long time flames burned the planking on the *Alabama's* deck, and, when the observers went to view the effect upon the target, the fire was still raging.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee adds a reservation to the peace treaties with Germany, Hungary, and Austria requiring Senate confirmation of appointees to Allied commissions; the treaties are ordered reported favorably.

At 7:30 p.m., Captain John A. Minnis, U.S.M.C., fell to his death when his plane, VE-7 No. 5957 crashed in the Potomac River, off Quantico, Va.

The plane and parts of motor were recovered the following day. They were resting in eight feet of water, the motor being four feet in the mud. The plane was completely demolished and broken into small pieces, but from an examination of the controls and control wires there is every indication that the plane was under control when it crashed. Reports from many witnesses prove that the motor was wide open at the instant of crash, and when the air speed meter was recovered it was jammed at 150 knots. The plane had been flown previously that day, and there is no indication of any defect in material.

Captain Minnis was experienced in night flying. He had practiced this flying continuously at this field on the nights of August 23rd, 24th, 25th, and September 21st, 22nd and 23rd. On the night of the crash two planes were flying for the purpose of giving the personnel of the searchlight battalion, this post, practice in picking up planes. One plane at a time was to fly. Accordingly, Captain Minnis took off in the first plane at 7:00 p.m. Between 7:20 p.m. and 7:30 p.m., Captain Minnis was picked up by the searchlight battalion. He was seen to make a steep dive down the beam, the lights were then cut off, and a few seconds later, with motor racing, the plane crashed into the water with a thud that was heard for two miles. Captain Minnis had flown in searchlight beams before. He stated before taking off that if caught in the beam on that night be intended to dive until he had picked up considerable speed, then pull up to one side. He had stated that on previous occasions he was in no way blinded or affected by the playing of searchlight beams on his plane. Other pilots at this field have also stated that they are not confused by searchlights. It is not believed that the crash was caused by the searchlights.

Captain Minnis was born June 6, 1891, at Montgomery, Alabama, which was his official residence at the time of his death. He was appointed to the Naval Academy June 8, 1911, and graduated there-

from and commissioned Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, on June 5, 1915. Captain Minnis served during the war with Company H, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division and the 96th Company, 6th Regiment, U. S. Marines, 2nd Division. He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery at Mezy, July 15, 1918, and was wounded in action September 15, 1918. He was later decorated with the Navy Cross. Captain Minnis transferred to aviation in July, 1920, and received his pilot's designation in December, 1920. Since the latter date he had served continuously at the Marine Flying Field, Quantico, Va.

September 24th.—Major R. L. Denig, October 15th, detached MB., NYD., Portsmouth, N. H., to MB., NYD., New York, N. Y.

Renewed attacks on Ichang by Szechuan forces are reported. The attacking forces made their way into the city, but were driven out when Wu Pei Fu arrived with reënforcements from the North China army. In the course of the bombardment many shells fell within the foreign shipping compound.

Major General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in a simple and fitting ceremony before the Sixth Regiment, U. S. Marines, assembled in the gymnasium at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., presented to Lieutenant Colonel John Beaumont, Commanding Officer of that regiment, the colors carried by the "Glorious Sixth" throughout the Great War. Lieutenant Colonel Beaumont in turn gave the colors to the regimental color guard for safe keeping. Following this ceremony the Major General Commandant addressed the men and officers. Brigadier Smedley D. Butler, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., spoke on "Marine Military Efficiency and Economy."

Senate leaders are requested by President Harding to delay passage of the Panama Canal Tolls bill until a more propitious time.

September 25th.—Two slight airplane accidents occurred to Marine Corps planes in Haiti.

First Sergeant Otto G. Hinz killed in auto accident at Quantico, Va.

Lieutenant Walter B. Casey, of the 44th Company, was drowned while fording the Yabacao river between Dos Rios and Bayaguana, in the Dominican Republic. At the time of his death Lieutenant Casey, the 44th Company, was in the field operating against bandits in the Eastern District. His remains were taken to Santo Domingo

City and impressive funeral services were conducted at the Field Hospital on the 27th.

Impressive military funeral was held at Quantico for Captain Minnis, who was accidentally killed on the 23rd.

Captain Arthur H. Page, Jr., proceeded to Jacmel, Haiti, in accordance with instructions to take Dr. C. V. Champion and bring back Pharmacist Mate First Class E. Kane, attached to the Sanitary Department at 11:00 a.m., September 25, 1921. A tube blew out on landing, causing a broken propeller and slight damage to the radiator. A message was sent and the necessary material arrived by Second Lieutenant Guy B. Hall in another plane at 3:30 p.m., the same date. Repairs were completed at about 5:30 p.m. Captain Page took off at about 5:40 p.m., landing at dusk about 6:00 p.m., without trouble. Lieutenant Hall took off at about 5:40 p.m., landing about 6:03 p.m., at which time owing to the impending storm it was much darker than usual. Lights were put out but the pilot was unable to correctly judge the position of the field and landed in rough ground to the north of the field, breaking up the wings. Neither the pilot, Second Lieutenant Guy B. Hall, nor the passenger, Pharmacist Mate First Class E. Kane, were hurt.

September 26th.—Major H. N. Manney, detached MB., NYD., Norfolk, Va., to MB., Quantico, Va.

Private Charlie J. Thomas was drowned in the Iguamo river near El Bote. He was a member of the 44th Company which at the time of his death was in the field actively operating in the Eastern District. His body was recovered and sent to San Pedro de Macoris, from where it will be sent to the United States.

The United States Marine Band opened a concert tour at Camden, N. J., that will end on November 4th at Springfield, Mass.

First Brigade Commander, Haiti, reported: "The papers announce that there will be no general elections but that the communal elections will be held. This announcement has, of course, created considerable discussion in the press."

Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune sent the following telegraphic orders to the Commanding Officer, Norfolk: "Please organize and transfer not later than September 27th a detachment consisting of one First Sergeant, three Sergeants, three Corporals, one Trumpeter, and thirty Privates, total 38, under command of Captain Graves B. Erskine, Marine Corps, to U. S. S. *Olympia*, for

duty as Marine Detachment that vessel." These orders were complied with and this detachment performed duty on this vessel that brought back the "unknown American soldier" from France.

Program for "Wilderness Manœuvres," issued by Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, Commanding General, Quantico.

September 27th.—Major H. N. Manney, appointment as Assistant Quartermaster revoked.

Private Eisse Brommer accidentally killed at Monte Cristi, D. R.

A Gendarmerie Patrol from Hinche, Haiti, struck Alcious' camp proper in Section Des Bailles, killing Alcious and capturing one rifle and four rounds of ammunition. No casualties to Gendarmes or Vigilante patrols. Minister Alcious was one of the three leading bandits. His death should release his followers, a few of whom have already surrendered, though a few remaining may join Estraville, who is reported as returned from the Dominican Republic and again in the field. The late Alcious had followed banditry since 1919.

September 28th.—Colonel Geo. Van Orden, uncompleted travel authorized in orders dated August 11th, revoked, proceed New York, N. Y., and thence via commercial liner to Haiti.

Private Jesse R. James died at Port au Prince, Haiti.

September 29th.—Private Albert Joseph Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, was awarded a Medal of Honor on the following citation which is published in Navy Department General Order No. 72: "At about 7:30 a.m., on the morning of February 11, 1921, Smith, while on duty as sentry, rescued Plen M. Phelps, late machinist's mate, second class, United States Navy, No. 2672213, from a burning seaplane, H-16, No. 848, which had fallen near his post, Gate No. 1, Marine Barracks, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. Despite the explosion of the gravity gasoline tank, with total disregard of personal safety, he pushed himself to a position where he could reach Machinist's Mate Phelps, who was pinned beneath the burning wreckage, and rescued him from the burning plane, in the performance of which he sustained painful burns about the head, neck and both hands."

September 30th.—Sergeant Major Milton J. Ober, retired, having served thirty-five years, ten months and eleven days in the Marine Corps, Major General Commandant Lejeune in a letter to Ober assured him "in a personal way of his deep appreciation of the long and excellent service which you have rendered in the Marine Corps,

which is a great credit not only to yourself but to that of the organization to which you belong."

Educational Bulletin for September, 1921, of the Educational Section, publishes the following information concerning the Marine Corps Institute:

Total number of students enrolled September 30th.....	3,781
Number of students enrolled during month.....	265
Number of lesson papers received during month.....	2,164
Total of lesson papers received to date.....	32,114
Graduates during month.....	8

Organizations leading the Marine Corps in educational activity during the month:

Keyport, Washington 64 per cent. First Lieut. Frank R. Armstead, Commanding.

Iona Island, New York, 51 per cent. First Lieut. George W. Shearer, Commanding.

The German Reichstag ratifies the peace treaty with the United States.

Five thousand six hundred and ninety-one officers and enlisted men fired the Army course during July, August and September, of which number four thousand seven hundred and forty-three qualified as marksmen or better.

October 1st.—Lieut. Col. H. R. Lay, October 15th, detached Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., to First Brig., Haiti.

Major John Dixon, October 12th, detached MB., Quantico, Va., to 2nd Brigade, D. R.

Major General Wendell C. Neville signed a letter "By order of the Major General Commandant" to "All Commanding Officers," reading as follows: "An enlisted man who is discharged 'by reason of under-age enlistment' shall, if in debt to the Government for overdrawn clothing, be required to turn in all articles of clothing that may have been issued to him in excess of his allowance to date of discharge: provided, however, that he shall be permitted to retain such articles of uniform clothing as may be necessary to decently clothe him, due consideration being given to climatic conditions." (See also Marine Corps Orders No. 28, 1921.)

Captain James E. Davis made a unique landing in a tree with his Marine Corps plane near Charlottesville, Va.

President Harding arrived at Wilderness Run at 12:20 p.m. and remained until 11:30 a.m., October 2nd.

The new home of the Army and Navy Club of America, at 112 West 59th street, was opened to its members and friends, when large numbers of the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, Naval Militia and National Guard and their friends visited the splendid building.

While making a landing in a field at Wilderness Friday, a plane piloted by Lieut. Earle M. Randall, U.S.M.C., glided into a ditch, turned over several times and was wrecked.

Mrs. Mary Daniel Callaway announces the engagement of her daughter, Frances, to Lieutenant William Nessler McKelvy, Jr., of the Marine Corps. Lieutenant McKelvy is the son of Colonel W. N. McKelvy, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. McKelvy. The wedding is to be in the early winter.

A news dispatch from Pago Pago, American Samoa, recently stated that a conspiracy on the part of a number of petty chiefs to slay the high chiefs because of their loyalty to the American administration of the island, has been broken up by the island authorities and seventeen of the ring leaders have been sentenced to prison for terms ranging from five to seven and one-half years.

While no reference is made to this uprising in the message of loyalty from the big chiefs, it is probable that the repudiation of Sam Ripley relates to the recent disaffection among the petty chiefs. Ripley is a white man who has fomented trouble in American Samoa and whose further presence was found objectionable to the present administration in Tutuila.

In a somewhat unusual document a group of 39 Samoan chiefs assure the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy that they are "entirely satisfied with the construction of the laws and the formation of the government of American Samoa from the beginning to the present time." This message was dated at Tutuila July 27th and was issued in the form of a proclamation to the Samoan people by Captain Waldo Evans, governor of the American colony, who stated that the names were signed by the chiefs of their own free will. The names of those chiefs signing follow: Satele, Tufele, Mauga, Tuiolosega, Faumuina, Misa, Salanoa, Tuitele, Sotoa, Fao, Fahvae, Unutoa, Maloata, Fuimaono, Tuaolom, Talolo, Pule, Ilaoa, Olo, Tuiagamoia, Pagofie, Letuli, Taamu, Leoso, Molioo, Pele, Tiumalu, Malemo, Fatu, Afoa F., Velega, Faasulu, Lemafa, Leaeno, Sea, Noa, Aulava, Faamausili, Tauese.

Brigadier General Joseph H. Pendleton, temporarily assumed command of Department of Pacific during absence of General Barnett, who was ordered to Washington to testify before the Senate Committee investigating the Republic of Haiti and Dominican Republic.

Private Joseph B. Chanski died at Santo Domingo, D. R.

Captain James E. Davis left the Quantico field at 9:50 p.m. in airplane VE-7 No. 5969 and proceeded to the manoeuvre grounds in the Wilderness. Arriving over the lights about 9:30 p.m. he circled over the lights until 9:40 p.m., at which time he started back to Quantico. The last three paragraphs of his report reads as follows:

"I saw a tree just before I struck and kicked my left rudder, but fortunately, I believe, the controls were so slow to answer due to lack of speed, that I went into the tree. The shock, as I struck was very slight and the plane stuck in the tree. I got out, climbed down and went into Charlottesville and called the field by telephone. I landed at exactly 10:50 p.m.

"The damage to the plane, as nearly as I could make out, consisted of broken landing gear, propeller and wings. I believe the fuselage, motor and tail surfaces are intact.

"I believe that I became lost due to the fact that the lights of Fredericksburg, owing to low water power, were turned off and dimmed after I had gone over on my way down. I accordingly picked up Orange, Va., thinking it was Fredericksburg."

October 2nd.—Marines reviewed at Wilderness Run by President Harding, on the scene of General Grant's headquarters during the first day of the Battle of the Wilderness.

President Harding addressed the Marines at the "Wilderness" as follows:

"Officers and men of the Marines, General Butler has asked me to stand before you for a moment mainly that we become better acquainted, because it is our lot to serve together. I have only taken the platform to say how much I have been inspired by meeting and worshipping with you and listening to the inspiring and comforting words of the chaplain, and to say in addition how very greatly I have enjoyed living in camp with you.

"I shall not exaggerate a single word to say to you that from my boyhood to the present hour I always had a profound regard for the United States Marines, and I am leaving camp today with the regard strengthened and a genuine affection added. No Commander in

Chief in the world can have greater pride in, and any more affection for an arm of national defense than I have come to have for you in this more intimate contact. Gentlemen, my pleasure is genuine that I could be one of you in this splendid camp on this historic ground."

Gunnery Sergeant Wm. E. Kirkpatrick died, Port au Prince, Haiti.

October 3rd.—Private Herbert Ledergerg died at Washington, D. C.

October 4th.—The Chinese and Tartar City walls of Peking may be razed in order to facilitate the construction and use of a trolley car system.

Mr. Roger Farnham testified before Haiti, Santo Domingo Committee.

Fifth Brigade of Marines established in the Department of the Pacific by Marine Corps Orders No. 44.

Private Samuel Scolnick died at Santo Domingo, D. R.

Mr. Roy Davis appointed Minister to Guatemala; Dr. John Glover South appointed Minister to Panama; and Mr. John E. Ramer to be Minister to Nicaragua.

October 5th.—Major R. O. Underwood, October 15th, detached MB., NYD., Mare Island, Calif., to MD., U. S. S. *Texas* for duty, as force Marine Officer and aide on staff of the Force Commander.

Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune addressed the Convention of American National Red Cross at Columbus, Ohio.

Corporal Perry Miller "stabbed in an unknown manner" at Puerto Plata, D. R., and died a few hours later.

Mr. L. Ton Evans testified before Haiti, Santo Domingo, Committee.

October 6th.—Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Tracy, upon completion of present course of instruction at Naval War College, Newport, R. I., detached that college to MB., Quantico, Va.

Corporal Perry N. Miller died from wound inflicted by an inhabitant of the Dominican Republic.

October 7th.—A daughter, Jennie Belle, was born to Lieutenant Delmar Byfield, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Byfield on October 7th.

Private Percy L. Pace died, having been accidentally wounded by pistol shot on September 27th at Monte Cristi, D. R.

October 9th.—To Second Lieutenant and Mrs. Benjamin W. Atkinson, a daughter, Virginia.

October 8th.—Upon the recommendation of Marshal Petain, the French Minister of War, has cited in orders of the French army,

the 12th, 15th and 17th Regiments, U. S. Field Artillery, the 4th Machine Gun Battalion and the Trains and Administrative Services of the 2nd Division, U.S.A. The French Minister of War has, also, published a decision that the above named units are authorized to wear the fourragere, with the colors of the ribbon of the French Croix de Guerre. The awarding of the fourragere by the French government to the units mentioned above gives all regiments and other organizations that served with the 2nd Division in France the fourragere, as the 9th and 23rd Regiments, the 2nd Engineers, and the 5th and 6th Marines and 6th Machine Gun Battalion of Marines have already been decorated. The 2nd Division participated in the major operations of Chateau-Thierry and Vaux, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont and the Meuse-Argonne.

Press dispatches report that Wu Pei Fu has inflicted a severe defeat on the Szechwan forces, driving them southwestward along the upper Yangste. Wu Pei Fu appears to be growing in strength as a possible dominating factor in the present confused situation in China. He has recently called a national conference and is being supported by many influential politicians, among them Li-Yun-Hung, former president, and Liang-Chi-Chao, former Minister of the Interior. He is also said to have the support of the former Communication party. The Peking government refuses to recognize his proposal to call a national conference, as it considers the proposal as being along the same lines as the one advanced by the Canton government, which desires to transform China into a federation of provinces with a high degree of provincial autonomy. Wu Pei Fu's leadership is also favored by a marked decline in the influence of Chang-Tso-Lin, Super Tuchun of Manchuria.

October 10th.—Major Ralph L. Shepard, detached First Brig. Haiti to MB., Parris Island, S. C.

On this date Major General Commandant Lejeune directed that "until further orders, no enrollment of officers will be made in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve."

Captain R. L. Montague assumed duties as aide to Major General Commandant.

The U. S. Senate, by a vote of 47 to 37, passed the Panama Canal tolls bill. Final action will be delayed until after the disarmament conference.

Strength of Marine Corps: Regulars, 953 officers; warrant officers, 150; 21,216 enlisted men. Reserves, 12 officers, one en-

listed man. For the week ending this date the net increase in enlisted men was 71.

The Union of Central America was formally constituted when the separate Governments of Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador ceased to function and a provisional Federal Council took charge at Tegucigalpa, the new capital. The flag and coat of arms adopted were those of the old federation. The flag has three broad horizontal stripes, one white between two blue ones, and the coat of arms is a triangle bearing the motto "God, Union and Liberty."

October 11th.—Major L. W. T. Waller, Jr., October 24th, detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., to Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral William Banks Caperton, retired, testified before the Senate Committee investigating Haitian and Dominican affairs; continued on October 12th, 17th, 19th and 20th. Was then directed to prepare the remainder of his testimony in the form of a written statement.

October 12th.—Celebrations all over the Americas to commemorate the anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus, whose bones are located in Santo Domingo City.

October 13th.—The Columbian senate, after three sessions, during which there was much discussion, today ratified the treaty with the United States by which Columbia is to receive \$25,000,000.

The treaty, which was ratified by the United States Senate, April 20, 1921, by a vote of 69 to 19, is an outgrowth of difficulties between the United States and Columbia in connection with the acquisition of the Panama Canal route.

A navy blimp is wrecked at Hampton Roads but no lives were lost.

The Aztec Club held its annual dinner Thursday night, October 13th, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. Speeches were made by Major General James G. Harbord for the Army, Admiral R. E. Coontz for the Navy and Major General John A. Lejeune for the Marine Corps. It was the 74th anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico by the American Army in command of General Scott. The Aztec Society was formed in the President's Palace in the City of Mexico at that time.

October 15th.—General Leonard Wood is sworn in as Governor General of the Philippines at Manila.

Mrs. C. Viola Fellows has returned to Washington after a visit to Santo Domingo, where her son, Lieutenant J. Howard Fellows,

U.S.M.C., is stationed as aide to General Lee, who is in command of the Marines in the Dominican Republic. Mrs. Fellows was extensively entertained during her stay there.

Elections for the Federal Council of the Union of Central America held.

October 17th.—Marshall Foch has accepted the honorary Chairmanship for France of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, formed by Mrs. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Frazer, Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Vice President Coolidge, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; James M. Beck, Solicitor General, and others for the purpose of rebuilding the historic village of Belleau, France. It is intended to raise \$300,000 through contributions, ranging from one cent to \$1. (*N. Y. Times.*)

Captain Howell Cobb died. Captain Cobb was born in North Carolina April 21, 1872, and was appointed June 17, 1917, after a previous service of seventeen years as an enlisted man, and he had also served as a Q.M. clerk. His service included duty with the 2nd Brigade of Marines in Santo Domingo, and at Parris Island, S. C.

General John J. Pershing placed the Congressional Medal of Honor upon the grave of the "unknown warrior" in Westminster Abbey. Bluejackets and Marines from the U. S. S. *Olympia* (which vessel will bring back to America the American "unknown") and soldiers from the American Army of Occupation in Germany were present. Captain Graves B. Erskine is in command of the Marine Guard of the *Olympia*, consisting of forty Marines.

October 18th.—Lieut. Col. A. J. O'Leary, October 19th, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., to MB., NYD., Philadelphia, Pa.

Major H. M. Smith, detached Naval War College, to Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

The Senate ratifies the Treaties of Peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary by a vote of 66 to 20.

Reception by Rear Admiral C. B. Morgan to the President of Haiti at Port au Prince on board the U. S. S. *Niagara*. Colonel John H. Russell and other officers attended. Colonel Russell reported: "The President was given all honors, came on board attended by his entire Cabinet and seemed very much pleased with his visit."

October 20th.—Corporal James J. Kelly died at Quantico, Va.

Brigadier General George Richards, paymaster of the Marine Corps, left Washington on a tour of inspection of offices and per-

sonnel of his department in the West Indies, and it is expected that he will be away until early in December. He is visiting Guantanamo Bay and Camaguey, Cuba; Port au Prince and Cape Haitien, Haiti; and Santo Domingo City and Santiago, Dominican Republic.

October 21st.—Major E. P. Fortson, detached Hdqrs. Dept. of Pacific, to the Advanced Base Force, San Diego, Calif.

Major E. P. Moses, detached Hdqrs. Dept. of Pacific to MB., NB., San Diego, Calif.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard P. Williams married; Lieutenant Colonel John C. Beaumont and Major Harold F. Wirgman, present.

Dance at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., by officers of Barracks.

October 22nd.—On his way to unexplored regions of the far north a top sergeant of the Marine Corps Reserve will not be carried as A. W. O. L. at headquarters for the next year or two if the Arctic R. F. D. carriers get snowbound.

F. W. Maurer, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, is now at Nome and ready to shove off as a member of the Stefansson Arctic expedition. From that outpost he notified Major General Lejeune, Commandant, not to expect the monthly reports required of a Marine reservist until he returned to our complex civilization.

Maurer's enlistment will expire on Washington's Birthday, 1922, somewhere in the vicinity of the North Pole.

By a score of 28-0 the Quantico Post football team defeated N. O. B., Hampton Roads, Va.

Major General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Lejeune will present their daughter, Miss Laura Lejeune, to their friends at a tea dance at the Marine Barracks, Saturday afternoon, December 10th.

Private Quincy C. Rouden died at Chelsea, Mass.

The Marine Veterans' Association of Western Pennsylvania has issued the first number of *Semper Fidelis*, a little magazine which will be devoted to the interest of ex-Marines and those in Western Pennsylvania especially. Norman E. Caldwell, of 850 Beech Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the editor; Phil L. Specht, associate editor; Lawrence V. Stevenson, treasurer, and James P. McFarren, advertising manager.

October 23rd.—The government of Nicaragua yesterday issued a proclamation declaring martial law to continue throughout the

country for another sixty-day period and proclaiming that a state of war exists in five northwestern departments, three of which border on Honduras.

Government officials have information that after the present small attacks across the Honduran boundary have harassed Nicaragua, a large and serious revolutionary movement is planned for November. Financial measures to meet the military situation are being arranged, and 1500 troops are now in the field, mostly along the Honduran border, to repel the movements.

October 24th.—Major Arthur Racicot, November 6, 1921, detached MB., Quantico, Va., to First Brigade, Haiti.

Major General Commandant Lejeune informed "All Commanding Officers" that "in mailing reports on fitness of officers of the Marine Corps it will not be necessary hereafter to register them."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon signs the regulations legalizing the use of beer, wine, and spirits for medicinal purposes.

One hundred and twenty-two Dominican bandits captured, one hundred and five convicted and sentenced by Provost Court.

Major General George Barnett testified before the Haiti, Santo Domingo, Committee. Returned to Pacific coast on November 2nd.

October 25th.—Private Abraham Sherman died at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Major Thomas C. Turner, witness before Senator McCormick's committee that is investigating Haitian and Dominican affairs.

October 27th.—Brigadier General Butler testified before Haiti, Santo Domingo, Committee; also on 31st.

October 28th.—Army Distinguished Service Medal presented to Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews by Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune before a large gathering of high-ranking Marine officers. In his letter to Lieutenant Colonel Matthews, General Lejeune wrote: "Please accept my heartiest congratulations, as the Commandant of the Corps you so faithfully served, upon being the recipient of this, another token of the appreciation of the meritorious service rendered your country during the World War." The citation reads as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, of 2nd Division, a position of great responsibility, in which he functioned with marked ability in the battles participated in by the Division near Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont, and in the Argonne Offensive."

Private Wm. E. Crane died at Norfolk, Va.

October 29th.—Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune attended a luncheon at the White House given by President Harding in honor of Marshal Foch.

Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, accompanied by his aide, Captain John H. Craige, left Washington for Kansas City, where he will attend American Legion Convention.

The remains of the unknown American member of the A.E.F. will be interred on November 11, 1921, at Arlington National Cemetery. The staff of generals and admirals, who will accompany the General of the Armies, will include Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C. Among others, Major General Wendell C. Neville will act as an Honorary pall-bearer. The ceremonies in the amphitheatre will be in charge of Major General James G. Harbord, U.S.A.

One hundred and one Dominican bandits captured.

A circular letter of the Major General Commandant to "All Officers of the Marine Corps on the subjects of the report of the "board on uniforms" and "changes in uniform" issued.

October 30th.—Quantico Post football team defeated Joe Mallon's Baltimore team, 20-0.

October 31st.—Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune addressed the American Legion at Kansas City. General Lejeune's address will be found on other pages of the GAZETTE.

Speaking at Kansas City before the American Legion, Marshal Foch stated, in part, as follows: "It was the spirit of the 2nd and 3rd American Army Divisions which, one month later, took part in the Battle of the Marne and distinguished themselves immediately in operations around Chateau-Thierry and in Belleau Wood. Again it was the spirit of those five divisions which, on the 18th of July, participated in the victorious counter-offensive of the 10th and 6th French Armies between the Aisne and the Marne and contributed in great measure to that victory."

After the revolutionary movements in Nicaragua on the Honduran frontier already noted, the Nicaraguan troops were rapidly demobilized, but a small force was again sent to the border in the eastern corner of the State, on the Pacific Coast, under General Masis, Minister of Public Works, in 1909. He captured a number of rebels led by General Tobos, who began negotiations for surrender.

November 1st.—Enlisted strength of Marine Corps, 21,352.

Marine Corps Order No. 47 (Series 1921), published in commemoration one hundred and forty-sixth birthday of the Marine Corps.

Captain Bror G. Brodstrom died.

November 2nd.—On this date Major Fred S. N. Erskine reported in obedience to orders dated October 29th, reading, in part, to report to Major General James G. Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff "for duty as Liaison Officer between the General Staff, War Department and Headquarters, Marine Corps."

Military Governor of Santo Domingo reported: "Captured four different bandits under leadership of Nateras, Tolelle, Pequerro, and Bitá. No important leaders apprehended."

Major General Wendell C. Neville assisted in the reception at Union Station, Washington, D. C., of the Japanese delegation.

November 3rd.—Major Harold H. Utley, detached 1st Brigade, Haiti, to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, for treatment; duty Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Williams testified before Haiti, Santo Domingo Committee.

Major General Wendell C. Neville assisted the Secretary of the Navy in receiving the Belgian, Chinese and Japanese delegations in the latter's office.

November 4th.—Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, accompanied by his aide, Captain John H. Craig, arrived at Headquarters from Kansas City.

November 5th.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin U. Steele, of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Marshall, to Captain Thomas Eugene Bourke, U. S. Marine Corps.

The issue of the *Leatherneck* on this date is the first of its fifth year.

November 10th.—One hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the birth of the Marine Corps celebrated by Marines all over the world. Marine Corps Order No. 47, November 1, 1921, read at all posts.

November 16th.—Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, U.S.M.C., has been made chairman of the committee in charge of the ball and pageant of the Woman's National Foundation, to be given at the Willard in Washington on November 16th.

November 25th.—Concert at New Willard Hotel, Washington,

D. C., in "Aid of Belleau Wood Memorial." Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was chairman of committee of which Mrs. George Barnett was a member.

HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO INVESTIGATION

On May 8, 1921, three Haitian delegates issued a memorial which was presented to President Harding, the State Department, and Congress.

On July 27th the Senate adopted a Resolution proposed by Senator Medill McCormick, providing that a committee of five Senators inquire into the occupation and administration of the territories of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic by the force of the United States. Senators McCormick, Knox, Oddie, Pomerene and King were appointed.

A preliminary hearing was held in Washington August 3rd, at which Oswald G. Villard and Horace Knowles outlined the charges they proposed to lay before the Committee.

The Committee held its first regular meeting on August 5th; Senators McCormick, King and Oddie being present. Captain Freeman and Major McClellan represented the Department. Nothing was done at this meeting except to receive various papers pertaining to the investigation.

The next meeting of the Committee was held about October 4th when Roger Farnham, Vice President of the City National Bank of New York testified. Another meeting was held the following day, at which Mr. Evans testified. The meeting then adjourned until October 11th. On this date Major McClellan, under oral orders from the Secretary of the Navy, reported to Senator McCormick to represent the Navy Department. Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton testified at this meeting. The next meeting was held on October 12th when Admiral Caperton continued his testimony.

Senator Knox, a member of the Committee, having died on the afternoon of October 12th, the Committee convened on Thursday, October 13th, and immediately adjourned until Monday, October 17th.

The Committee met on Monday, October 17th, at 10:30 a.m., and Rear Admiral Caperton continued his testimony. During the morning session both Senators had to go so frequently to vote on the Treaty Clauses, that Senator McCormick about noontime stated that the Committee would adjourn until the 19th.

Rear Admiral Caperton continued his testimony on the 19th and 20th. Major General George Barnett testified on the 24th, Major Thomas C. Turner on the 25th, and Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler on the 27th and 31st. The Committee adjourned to meet again on November 3rd, on which date Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Williams testified, and adjourned to meet November 7th.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE MARINE CORPS

On November 1st, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune issued Marine Corps Orders No. 47, reading as follows:

The following will be read to the command on the 10th of November, 1921, and hereafter on the 10th of November of every year. Should the order not be received by the 10th of November, 1921, it will be read upon receipt.

(1) On November 10, 1775, a Corps of Marines was created by a Resolution of Continental Congress. Since that date many thousand men have borne the name Marine. In memory of them it is fitting that we who are Marines should commemorate the birthday of our Corps by calling to mind the glories of its long and illustrious history.

(2) The record of our Corps is one which will bear comparison with that of the most famous military organizations in the world's history. During ninety of the one hundred and forty-six years of its existence the Marine Corps has been in action against the Nation's foes. From the Battle of Trenton to the Argonne, Marines have won foremost honors in war, and in the long eras of tranquility at home, generation after generation of Marines have grown grey in war in both hemispheres, and in every corner of the seven seas that our country and its citizens might enjoy peace and security.

(3) In every battle and skirmish since the birth of our Corps, Marines have acquitted themselves with the greatest distinction, winning new honors on each occasion until the term Marine has come to signify all that is highest in military efficiency and soldierly virtue.

(4) This high name of distinction and soldierly repute, we who are Marines today have received from those who preceded us in the Corps. With it we have also received from them the eternal spirit which has animated our Corps from generation to generation and has been the distinguishing mark of the Marines in every age. So long as that spirit continues to flourish Marines will be found equal to every emergency in the future as they have been in the past, and

the men of our Nation will regard us as worthy successors to the long line of illustrious men who have served as Soldiers of the Sea since the founding of the Corps.

THE PANAMA BATTALION

Major Thomas S. Clarke, on August 20, 1921, received orders from the Major General Commandant reading in part, "You will take charge of Third Battalion, Fifth Regiment, and proceed when directed by Commanding General, Quantico, Va., to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., where you will report to the Commandant for embarkation on the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* for special temporary duty at sea or on shore as may be directed. * * * Upon arrival at Canal Zone, report to Commander, Special Service Squadron, for duty."

A letter from the same officer as above was received on the same date by Major Clarke, in which were briefly described the conditions existing in Panama.

The battalion, composed of 15 Marine Officers, 3 Naval Officers, 368 Marines and 15 Bluejackets, left Quantico at 8:45 p.m., August 20, 1921.

The 16th and 20th Rifle Companies, the 8th Machine Gun Company, and Headquarters Company made up the battalion.

The roster of the battalion was as follows:

Major Clarke, Thomas S.	2nd Lt. Pickle, David V.
Captain Hunt, LeRoy P.	2nd Lt. Ryan, Thomas M.
Captain Bourke, Thomas E.	2nd Lt. Selby, Edward
1st Lt. Bower, George	Pay Clerk Denison, William B.
1st Lt. Geer, Prentice S.	Lieut. Mackey, Roger D. (M.C., U.S.N.)
1st Lt. Gloeckner, Gus L.	Lieut. Costello, Charles A. (M.C., U.S.N.)
1st Lt. Swindler, Harold F.	Lieut. (jg) Day, William D. (D.C., U.S.N.)
2nd Lt. Birmingham, Henry T.	
2nd Lt. Faga, William H.	
1st Lt. McVey, John F.	
2nd Lt. O'Day, Edward F.	

The movements of the next two days are described in the battalion diary as follows:

August 21, 1921.—Arrived Navy Yard, Philadelphia, at 6:00 a.m. Detrained, transferred men and stores to Navy lighters, and

proceeded down Delaware River to U. S. S. *Pennsylvania*, leaving the Navy Yard at 11:00 a.m., and arriving at the Breakwater, where the *Pennsylvania* lay at anchor, at 9:30 p.m. Men and stores transferred to U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* without mishap.

August 22, 1921.—Weighed anchor at 5:40 p.m. and put to sea. Day spent in shaking down. General Order No. 1, series 1921, Headquarters 3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines. Detached and Memorandum to Organizations No. 1 issued. Weather excellent. None on sick list.

Steamed into Lynnhaven Roads [Chesapeake Bay], picked up replacements for ship's crew and again put to sea, leaving three-mile limit at 9:00 p.m.

The history of the battalion after arriving at Colon on August 30th is set forth in the battalion diary as follows:

August 30, 1921.—Reached Colon, Panama, at 2:00 a.m. Started through Panama Canal at 7:30 and reached Balboa at 4:00 p.m. Major Clarke reported to Rear Admiral C. B. Morgan, U.S.N., Commandant of the Special Service Squadron, aboard his flagship, U. S. S. *Dolphin*.

August 31, 1921.—U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* fueled at Balboa dock and then anchored 200 yards off. The command remained aboard. No liberty granted to enlisted men. Reconnaissance made by Battalion Commander and Intelligence Officer to Gatun and La Boca for possible camp sites. Returned across Isthmus in sea plane.

Trouble between Panama and Costa Rica seems to have subsided. General impression is to the effect that Panama has accepted decision of Chief Justice White in regard to the boundary dispute in the Coto region.

September 1, 1921.—Command still aboard *Pennsylvania* at anchor off Balboa docks.

September 2, 1921.—Same as 1st. Reconnaissance party consisting of two officers and five enlisted men sent to Gatun to obtain more information and to prepare for the possible move of the Battalion to that place. Party returned aboard the *Pennsylvania* at 1:30 p.m.

September 3, 1921.—At anchor off Balboa docks. No change.

September 4, 1921.—At anchor off Balboa docks. No change.

September 5, 1921.—At anchor off Balboa docks. Today declared a National Memorial Day by President Porras of Panama

in protest to the award to Costa Rica, of the territory in the vicinity of Coto.

Trouble was expected in Panama City, but situation was comparatively quiet throughout the day.

Members of this command were not allowed in Panama.

From the 6th to the 11th, inclusive, the battalion was on board the *Pennsylvania*, anchored off Balboa docks.

On September 12th orders came for the Battalion to proceed via Navy barges to Colon, I. C. Z., on the 13th to board the Army transport *St. Mihiel* for further transfer to the United States. On this date four Navy barges came alongside, to which Battalion stores were transferred.

On September 13th the Battalion boarded four Navy lighters with stores and equipment. Lighters left the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* at 7:25 a.m., the 13th, and proceeded through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic side. Arrived alongside of the *St. Mihiel*, which was tied up at Dock No. 6, Cristobal, Canal Zone, at 4:00 p.m., the 13th. Men and equipment were transferred immediately to the *St. Mihiel*. Stores were loaded during the night.

A detachment (Second Lieutenant William H. Faga in command) from the Battalion, consisting of one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one sergeant, two corporals and sixteen privates, was formed and sent aboard the U. S. S. *Dolphin*, on the 13th, for further transportation to the U. S. S. *Niagara*. This detachment is to form the Marine Guard aboard the U. S. S. *Niagara*, then lying off the coast of Guatemala. The detachment left the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* at 5:30 a.m.

The *St. Mihiel* sailed from Dock No. 6, Cristobal, I. C. Z., at 3:05 p.m., September 14th, and arrived at Brooklyn at 9:30 a.m., September 20, 1921. The Battalion entrained at Jersey City at 1:00 p.m. the 20th and arrived at Quantico, Va., at 8.55 p.m., the same date.

AVIATION DURING "WILDERNESS MANŒUVRES"

In preparation for the Fall Manœuvres of the East Coast Expeditionary Force, the personnel of Marine Flying Field at Quantico was increased by the arrival of eight commissioned pilots, five graduates from the Naval Aviation School, Pensacola, Fla., for permanent assignment here, and three from Aviation Headquarters, temporarily attached. In addition to the above pilots an officer from the

photography department of the Bureau of Aeronautics was sent with two chief petty officers as assistants.

The Navy Department also furnished five twin-motored Martin planes, three model "M. T." and two model "M. B. T.", for which the large field, west of the railroad, was specially prepared. Five Alvan-Richards, type "A," hangars had been erected and numerous trees cut down to both increase the size of the field and give greater safety in night flying, for which the field at Quantico was equipped.

In addition to the above five Martin Bombers there were six DH4B planes and seventeen Vought planes set up and used during the manœuvres. Of the DH4B type, four were equipped with radio receiving and sending sets and used mainly for that purpose and one equipped for night flying by building extensions on the exhaust pipes and mounting wing tip flare and parachute flare brackets in addition to the necessary running lights. Two of the Voughts were also equipped with parachute flare brackets and instrument lights for night flying, and another Vought was equipped with radio.

The following aviation centers were maintained:

- (a) *Main Airdrome*: Marine Flying Field, Quantico, Va.
- (b) *Advance Base*: Airplane Carrier, Wilderness Run, Va.
- (c) *Balloon Center*: Wilderness Run, Va.

During the manœuvres there were 204 flights made with planes, a total of 139 hours and 50 minutes, which represents about 10,500 miles flown. The captive balloon at the Wilderness made 19 ascensions, varying in altitude from 1000 to 1500 feet, which totaled 11 hours and 45 minutes. The above flights and ascensions were all made in connection with the manœuvres for the purpose of:

- (a) Participation in infantry problems.
- (b) Day bombing raids.
- (c) Night bombing raids.
- (d) Message carrying.
- (e) Communication with radio.
- (f) Photography.
- (g) Observation and spotting by kite balloon.
- (h) Transportation of personnel.

In connection with above subheading "(h)", one hundred and sixty passengers were carried between Washington, Quantico, and the Wilderness, among them were: Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, U. S. Navy, Brigadier General Sawyer, U. S. Army, Congressman Cable of Ohio, and Congressman Swing of California.

During the infantry problem of September 29th, in which the Third and Fourth Brigade seized and established an advance base on Wilderness Beach, this organization supported the landing and assisted in the seizure of the general line, Wilderness Tavern-Payne-Hailey-Tanner. An artillery plane, equipped with radio, assisted the artillery in fire control. An observation plane, equipped with radio, conducted a search of all lines of approach open to the enemy and made reports to the command post, Fourth Brigade. A contact plane, by flights over the lines, kept force headquarters informed of the progress of the attack, sketching the various fronts whenever changes occurred and dropping these maps at force headquarters.

During the infantry problem of September 30th, in which the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, made an assault on Payne's Ridge, Marine aviators conducted an assimilated bombing raid on the enemy ammunition dump at Dempsey and assisted in the advance. A command plane passing over the line of advancing infantry reported the progress of the attack to battalion headquarters; an observation plane flew over the enemy lines and dropped smoke bombs on their fronts to show the hostile positions; an artillery plane assisted in the control of artillery fire, by spotting with radio.

The decks of a battleship and an airplane carrier had been marked on the ground and were used during the course of the manoeuvres as a mount for the anti-aircraft guns and landing field, respectively. A day bombing raid was carried out on September 30th. The airplane tender was equipped with three small, fast ship planes (Voughts) which were watching for a possible attack, a radio having been received that an enemy bombing squadron was headed in the general direction of the battleship. When a formation of three twin-motored bombing planes (Martin Bombers) appeared on the horizon, the ship planes immediately started their motors, took off the carrier in formation, gained altitude and attacked the bombers. A formation of three fast scout planes, which were flying to the rear and above the bombers, to defend them from possible attacks of enemy scout planes, attempted to rescue their bombers, but, by the

time the scouts reached them, the ship planes had "defeated" the bombers, who were driven off without having reached their objective. The ship planes again took up their formation and attacked the scouts, who were "shot down out of control." The ship planes then returned to their carrier.

On October 1st the above described bombing raid was executed twice: once with the same result as above, and on the other occasion the scouts defending the bombing formation staged a surprise attack on the ship planes and "shot them down" before they could inflict any damage on the bombers, who succeeded in dropping their bombs on the battleship and in making a safe retreat.

Night bombing raids were carried out at 9:30 p.m., September 28th, 29th and 30th, and on October 1st. On the first three nights a single plane, and on the fourth night three planes, flew over the battleship at the Wilderness and by shooting Very pistols and dropping parachute flares, simulated a night bombing attack. This demonstration was carried out in connection with the searchlight battalion and anti-aircraft guns. No planes were picked up at night by the searchlight beams; on two occasions pilots reported that they were caught for an instant in a beam of light, apparently while those below were searching the skies, but no plane was held for more than a portion of a second, nor were they picked up again after the accidental discovery.

Two planes were kept at the Wilderness at all times ready to carry passengers or dispatches. These planes were constantly employed in the above work. Planes were also used to carry messages to the troops while on the march to and from the Wilderness. Communication was established and maintained between the radio station, Quantico field (Field radio set) and those in operation at the Wilderness. The radio equipment installed in planes worked perfectly and there was no difficulty in keeping in touch with stations on the ground.

Numerous photographic flights were made from the time the troops left their base at Quantico until their return, which resulted in an excellent collection of pictures showing the various units and organizations on the march as well as the important scenes during the various manœuvres. Photographs were also taken from the balloon, to show the different positions attained during the manœuvres in which the balloon was used. Moving pictures were taken from the planes during the various aerial engagements, and of several manœuvres executed by the forces on the ground.

The vast amount of photographic work accomplished was made possible by the addition of a photographic officer and two assistants with equipment, who were supplied for that purpose by the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department.

A kite balloon was transported, inflated and operated at the Wilderness by an unusually small detachment from this field. On September 28th the process of inflation was completed and the balloon was placed in use. Aside from the ascensions made at its base, where it participated in several manœuvres, on September 29th it was towed by the balloon winch one mile out on the Orange road, where it was sent up for observation work in connection with an attack up the valley to the north, in the direction of camp. On October 1st the balloon was towed one mile up the Fredericksburg road for artillery observation. Telephonic connection was maintained at all times between the basket and the ground. The balloon was deflated on October 4th and returned to Quantico.

On Sunday morning, October 2, 1921, a formation of six planes flew over the Wilderness in a church cross formation, in respect to the services which were being held by the troops directly beneath.

The manœuvres were a great benefit to Marine aviators in that the duties performed were all a definite task assigned, with previous orders issued, as would be the case in actual warfare. The personnel worked with a high state of morale and efficiency and there was no case where faulty material caused an accident or a forced landing.

From a report of all pilots, both during preliminary practice and during the manœuvres, it is believed that no plane was picked up by searchlights which had an altitude of 3000 feet or over. Under this altitude the searchlights usually picked up the plane, providing it maintained a straight course. It is easy for a plane to remain above 3000 feet and hit a fairly large target in the day, but there are grave doubts of a pilot locating a target at night, except in bright moonlight. At night the pilot can determine a general locality only. The flares dropped hide from view the ground, so long as the pilot remains above the flare. If he comes below the flare he can be easily seen from the ground. The flare, which strikes the ground before igniting and burns on the ground, lights up the target well for the pilot. The first three nights of the manœuvres a single DH plane was up at altitude of 5000 feet or over. On the fourth night a DH and two Vought planes were up at altitudes from 3000 to 5000 feet. None of these planes was picked up. On the fourth

night the planes approached the Wilderness from the north, east and south simultaneously.

For artillery observation an officer should be used who is familiar with riding in a plane (not necessarily a flyer) who is qualified to send and receive radio, and who is capable of spotting and deciding on questions involving the artillery. It is recommended that some of the officers attached to the artillery be given training along these lines. During the manœuvres enlisted men who were radio operators did this work, but they knew nothing of spotting or of the artillery.

The airdrome will always be in the rear of the Operating Forces, as was the case during the manœuvres. It was found that communication was not good and in actual activities a direct line should be run from Force Headquarters to the airdrome.

The following letter, dated October 8th, was addressed to the Major General Commandant by Rear Admiral Moffett.

"1. It gives the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics great pleasure to commend in general the entire aviation force of the Marine Corps for the excellent showing during the recent manœuvres at Wilderness Run.

"2. The untiring energy and the foresight necessary to prepare the material for these manœuvres reflect great credit upon Major Roy S. Geiger, U.S.M.C., Commanding Officer of the Marine Flying Field at Quantico, Va., and also upon the Engineering Officer at that station, Captain Walter E. McCaughtry, U.S.M.C., together with the Squadron Commanders, Flight Commanders and pilots who participated in same.

"3. During the manœuvres proper the aircraft operated in conjunction with the ground troops and answered every call made upon them both day and night. The night manœuvres were the first case in which aircraft in America participated during manœuvres over land with ground troops. The fact that they were carried out without a casualty shows the excellent condition in which the material used was kept and the efficient manner in which the planes themselves were handled by the pilots during these night manœuvres.

"4. Captain Robert E. Williams, U.S.M.C., who commanded the advanced airdrome at Wilderness Run, displayed excellent judgment and marked ability in handling the situation at this airdrome. Marine Gunner William T. Crawford deserves commendation for the efficient manner in which he handled the kite balloon and the excellent judg-

ment and professional ability he displayed in carrying out the program which included artillery observation at greatly separated points on the manœuvre grounds."

On October 15th, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler wrote the following letter to the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Flying Field, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.:

"1. The performance of your command during the recent manœuvres in the Wilderness, and, in fact during the past six months, has been so unusually splendid that I wish to heartily commend and thank you, and through you, your officers and men.

"2. It is doubted that any similar command ever performed as well under like circumstances. At any rate, none ever did better. Not a single call was made upon you for services which was not promptly, cheerfully and efficiently met. Your material was kept in perfect condition during the great strain put upon it, and it is well realized how much labor and thought this meant. Your planes were handled in a most expert manner and not one opportunity was missed by any of your command to use your equipment to the fullest extent, thereby calling forth universal admiration. In this connection particular attention was attracted by the balloon section in charge of Gunner Crawford, who with a small personnel produced remarkable results and brought upon you universal praise.

"3. You, your officers and men, demonstrated such a high spirit and such a desire to be useful, and were of such great assistance in carrying out these manœuvres, that you all demonstrated clearly your tremendous value to the Marine Corps, and that you are first class Marines, and I wish to say that this command is proud of you and I heartily thank you."

CAMP PERRY RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES

September 6th.—Sigmund Eisner Match: First Lieutenant William J. Whaling of Marines, 5th place. *The Auto-Ordnance Match:* Gunner Ollie M. Shriver, of Marines, 9th place. *The Remington Match:* won by Sergeant J. W. Adkins, of Marines, whose score, "50 and 61 bulls," was a world's record and which he later broke himself.

September 7th.—The Peters Cartridge Co. Match: Sergeant C. R. Fuqua, of Marines, 6th place. *The Members' Match:* won by Sergeant James C. Stafford, of Marines, "50 and 27 bulls."

September 8th.—The Winchester Match: won by Sergeant T. B. Crawley, "50 and 166 bulls." In winning this match Crawley established a new world's record for this range (800 yards), and also established a new world's record for consecutive bull's-eyes on this

or any other range. *The Western Cartridge Co.'s Match*: won by Sergeant J. W. Adkins, of Marines, "50 and 70 bulls." In winning this match Adkins established a new world's record for consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards. *The N.R.A. Rapid Fire Match*: Private R. O. Coulter, of Marines, 8th place. *The Leech Cup*: Sergeant A. F. Frederick, of Marines, 21st place.

September 9th.—The Championship Regimental Match: won by Fifth Regiment of Marines, 553. *The Slow Fire Re-entry Pistol Match*: First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, of Marines, 8th place. *The Timed Fire Re-entry Pistol Match*: First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, of Marines, 4th place. *The Rapid Fire Re-entry Pistol Match*: First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, of Marines, 2nd place. *The .22 Calibre Slow Fire Re-entry Pistol Match*: First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, of Marines, 2nd place.

September 10th.—The Wimbledon Cup Match: won by Sergeant J. W. Adkins, of Marines, "100 and 55 bulls." In winning this match Adkins established a new world's record for consecutive bull's-eyes at 1000 yards, thereby breaking his own record of 71 consecutive bull's-eyes, which he made in the *Remington Match*. *The Hercules Match*: won by Gunner J. J. Andrews, of Marines, "50 and 38 bulls." *The Marine Corps Cup Match*: won by Sergeant P. A. Sheely, of Marines, 197. *The N.R.A. Off-hand Match*: won by Captain W. W. Ashurst, of Marines, 94.

September 12th.—Enlisted Men's Team Match: United States Marine Corps Team, second place, two points behind Infantry that had score of 549. *The Dupont Match: Private First Class E. J. Nelson*, of Marines, 7th place. *The Herrick Trophy Match*: Marine Corps Team took second place to Infantry.

September 13th.—The Camp Perry Instructors' Match: Gunnery Sergeant T. A. Tieken, 2nd place. *The Presidents' Match*: Captain W. W. Ashurst, 2nd place. *The United Service Match*: won by Marine Corps, 5262. *The U. S. Cartridge Co. Match*: won by Sergeant J. C. Stafford, "50 and 29 bulls." *The Lewis L. Clarke Match*: Sergeant T. B. Crawley, of Marines, 3rd place.

September 14th.—The Individual Slow Fire Pistol Match: First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, of Marines, 4th place, and Gunnery Sergeant J. M. Thomas, of Marines, 12th place. *The N.R.A. Pistol Championship Match*: First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, of Marines, 3rd place. *The Individual Timed Fire Pistol Match*: Gunnery Ser-

geant T. A. Tieken, of Marines, 4th place. *The Individual Rapid Fire Pistol Match*: Gunnery Sergeant T. A. Tieken, of Marines, 5th place.

September 15th.—The .22 Calibre Slow Fire Pistol Match: First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, of Marines, 7th place. *The .22 Calibre Pistol Team Match*: won by Marine Corps, 881, with Marine Corps Second Team finishing in third place, 806.

September 16.—The N.R.A. Pistol Team Match: Marine Corps Team finished second to Infantry. *The National Individual Rifle Match*: won by Gunner Otho Wiggs, 338.

September 17th.—The A.E.F. Roumanian Match: The Marine Corps finished in second place to Infantry. *The National Individual Pistol Match*: won by Gunnery Sergeant J. M. Thomas, of Marines, 281. *The National Pistol Team Match*: won by Marine Corps, 1318, with Marine Corps Second Team in third place (1274), thirteen points behind the Infantry.

September 19th.—The N.R.A. Grand Aggregate Match: won by Gunner J. J. Andrews, of Marines, 685, followed by Joseph Jackson, of Marines, 682.

September 23rd.—The National Rifle Team Match: won by Marine Corps, (2) Infantry, (3) Naval Academy, (4) Mass. Nat. Guard, (5) Navy, (6) Coast Artillery, (7) Cavalry Engineers, (8) Penna. civilians, (9) Philippine Infantry, (10) Ind. Nat. Guard.

The scores of the Marines follow:

	200S	200R	300R	600S	1000S	Total
E. J. Nelson	40	50	50	95	91	326
C. A. Lloyd	38	49	50	95	92	324
M. A. Edson	38	50	49	93	88	318
Jos. Jackson	41	49	49	97	92	328
W. W. Ashurst	42	50	50	98	85	325
Otho Wiggs	40	50	50	94	86	320
J. R. Tucker	39	50	44	94	90	317
J. W. Coppens	41	50	49	94	91	325
L. D. Wilson	30	50	50	96	95	321
J. J. Andrews	35	47	49	94	90	315
	<hr/> 384	<hr/> 495	<hr/> 490	<hr/> 950	<hr/> 900	<hr/> 3219

RIFLE MATCHES AT WAKEFIELD

The matches at Wakefield, Mass., were participated in by Marines from various posts in New England at Wakefield, Mass.:

September 21st.—Two hundred yard slow-fire, off-hand, re-entry match: 2nd place, Corporal G. C. Kenney, Boston. Three hundred yards, slow-fire, prone, re-entry match: 4th place, Private First Class H. M. Hansen, Boston. Five hundred yards, slow-fire, prone, re-entry match: 2nd place, Private R. Luysterborghs, New London. Six hundred yards, slow-fire, prone, re-entry match: 2nd place, Private Wm. Edelbaum, Boston.

September 22nd.—Two hundred yards, rapid-fire, sitting, re-entry match: won by Private Wm. Edelbaum, Boston. The *Lombard Match*: 200-yard, slow-fire, off-hand; 2nd place, Corporal C. M. Jung, Wakefield. The *McLane Match*: 300-yard, slow-fire, prone; 2nd place, Private First Corporal A. L. Lang, Wakefield. The *Hudson Match*: 600-yard, slow-fire, prone; won by Corporal C. M. Jung, Wakefield. The *Essex County Match*: 200 yards, rapid-fire, sitting; won by Corporal J. D. Sullivan, Wakefield.

September 23rd.—The *Coolidge Match*: 300 yards, slow-fire, prone; 4th place, Corporal C. M. Jung, Wakefield. The *Officers of the World War Match*: 500-yard, slow-fire; won by Marine Gunner F. Lueders, Wakefield. The *Coast Artillery Match* (two-man): 200 yards off-hand and 600 yards prone; won by Corporal G. C. Kenney and Private First Class H. M. Hansen, both of Boston. The *Sanborn Aggregate Match*: 3rd place, Corporal C. M. Jung, Wakefield. The *Re-entry Match*: 200 yards, slow-fire, off-hand; won by Private First Class C. W. Lee, Wakefield.

September 24th.—The *Stoehr Match*: 200 yards, slow-fire, off-hand; won by the Rifle Range Detachment, Wakefield, Mass., team of Marines.

THE MARINE CORPS POSTAL GUARDS

On November 8, 1921, the Secretary of the Navy signed the following letter addressed to the Major General Commandant on the subject of "Marine Corps Postal Guards: "

1. Confirming my verbal instructions, you will make the necessary details from the Marine Corps of officers and men, to furnish armed guards for the Post Office Department to assure protection of the United States mails.
2. The primary purpose in assigning this duty to the Marine Corps is to

prevent mail robberies. The situation is such that military measures must be employed and men detailed to this guard duty will be properly armed and ordered to make the most effective use of their weapons when necessary to protect the mails.

3. You will confer with the Postmaster General and take such steps as you may deem necessary to assure coöperation between your Headquarters and the Post Office Department in handling the problem.

4. Keep me advised as to the general policy and plans which you adopt in coöperation with the Post Office Department.

Twenty-two "U. S. Marine Corps Detached Guard Companies" were immediately organized under direction of the Division of Operations and Training, the director of which is Brigadier General Logan Feland. The details of their organization and administration were taken care of by Lieutenant Colonels Julius S. Turrill and Frank Halford. Fifteen of these twenty-two companies are directly under the Major General Commandant, while the other seven are under the the Department of the Pacific for administrative purposes, but otherwise under the supervision of Headquarters. Four majors were detailed to command the companies stationed at important centers: Major Tom D. Barber at New York City, Major William W. Buckley at Kansas City, Major Clarke H. Wells at St. Louis, and Major Samuel P. Budd at St. Paul. A system of inspection was inaugurated with Colonel Robert H. Dunlap, Colonel Frederic L. Bradham, Lieutenant Colonel Julius S. Turrill, Lieutenant Colonel Frank Halford, and other senior officers being detailed as inspectors. Captain David S. Barry, was appointed liaison officer between Headquarters and the Post Office Department, Captain Barry having an office in the latter Department adjacent to the office of Postmaster General Hays.

On November 11, 1921, Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby wrote as follows:

MEN OF THE MAIL GUARD:

I am proud that my old Corps has been chosen for a duty so honorable and so hard as that of protecting the United States mail. I am very anxious that you shall successfully accomplish your mission. It is not going to be easy work. It will always be dangerous and generally tiresome. You know how to do it. Be sure you do it well. I know you will neither fear nor shirk any duty, however hazardous or exacting.

This particular work will lack the excitement and glamor of war duty, but it will be no less important. It has the same element of service to the country.

I look with proud confidence to you to show now the qualities that have made the Corps so well-beloved by our fellow citizens.

You must be brave, as you always are. You must be constantly alert. You must, when on guard duty, keep your weapons in hand and, if attacked, shoot and shoot to kill. There is no compromise in this battle with bandits.

If two Marines, guarding a mail car, for example, are suddenly covered by a robber, neither must hold up his hands, but both must begin shooting at once. One may be killed, but the other will get the robber and save the mail. That is the spirit of the Corps. When our men go in as guards over mail, that mail must be delivered or there must be a Marine dead at the post of duty.

To be sure of success, every Marine on this duty must be as watchful as a cat, hour after hour, night after night, week after week. No Marine must drink a drop of intoxicating liquor. Every Marine must be most careful with whom he associates and what his occupations are off duty. There may be many tricks tried to get you and you must not be tricked. Look out for women. Never discuss the details of your duty with outsiders. Never give up to another the trust you are charged with.

Never forget that the honor of the Corps is in your keeping. You have been given a great trust. I am confident you will prove that it has not been misplaced.

I am proud of you and I believe in you with all my heart.

On November 14, 1921, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune signed a "Letter of Instructions re duties of U. S. Marine Corps Detached Guard Companies on duty guarding U. S. Mail," reading in part as follows:

1. (a) Mails have been robbed recently by thieves, well organized and skilled in the use of arms. The duties of Postal Officials and employees prevent them at present from adequately guarding the mails. The situation is such as to require a most efficient and faithful guard on the U. S. Mails to prevent further losses. Higher authority has selected the Marine Corps to perform this duty. This selection is a great honor. All officers and men for this duty have been especially selected. Bear in mind constantly that the distinction of being thus chosen carries with it great responsibilities. The Marine Corps' prestige must be increased by the faithful performance of this new duty.

Impress on your men that success will follow the faithful performance of their daily duties. This requires that the men on duty be constantly on the alert to repel attack by robbers. You and your men are before the millions of the American Public—show them the Marine Corps way.

(b) The situation requires your constant and intent study. Therefore you will secure all information possible regarding the methods used by the robbers in previous thefts and provide the means most effectively to prevent further robberies.

(c) Later this office will supply you with such information on methods used by robbers as it can secure.

2. Your paramount duty will be to prevent robberies or thefts of the United States Mails which may be under your protection.

To this end you will prevent any unauthorized interference with the mails.

In this connection you and your men must bear in mind that there are a large number of Postal Employees engaged in handling mails at some points. Therefore it is very important that the Marines get thoroughly in touch with the situation so that they will not hamper the handling of mails instead of protecting them.

The principal function of the Marines will not be so much to try to prevent petty thieving or sneak thieving as to prevent organized attacks by armed bandits on the valuable shipments. When such an attack is made there will be no doubt in anyone's mind as to exactly what is happening.

3. (a) In carrying out your mission you must secure efficiency by thorough instruction of your command in their duties and by frequent inspections.

(b) You must give your men practice in firing the shotgun and pistol, when practicable.

* * *

(e) Generally, men will be required to do duty at post-offices, at railroad stations, on mail trucks between post-offices and railroad stations, and on mail trains. In view of the limited number of officers and men available, an intelligent distribution of personnel will be required to make the best use of your command.

* * *

(c) Application should be made to the Postmaster with whom you are coöperating for necessary shotguns, shotgun ammunition and belts. Postal officials in Washington have advised Marine Corps Headquarters that shipments of shotguns, etc., to various Postmasters are being made, for issue on memorandum receipts to the Marine Guard Companies.

Attached to the above Letter of Instructions was Annex No. 1, reading as follows:

All non-commissioned officers and privates detailed to the duty of protecting the mails will be instructed in, and required to know and thoroughly understand the following special orders, and such additional special orders as respective company commanders consider it desirable to issue:

My special orders are:

1. To prevent the theft or robbery of any United States Mails entrusted to my protection.
2. To inform myself as to the persons who are authorized to handle the mails entrusted to my protection and to allow no unauthorized person to handle such mails or to have access to such mails.
3. To inform myself as to the persons who are authorized to enter the compartment (railway coach, auto truck, wagon, mail room, etc.) where mails entrusted to my protection are placed, and to allow no unauthorized person to enter such compartment.
4. In connection with Special Order No. 3, to prevent unauthorized persons loitering in the vicinity of such compartment or taking any position from which they might enter such compartment by surprise or sudden movement.

5. To keep my rifle, or shotgun or pistol always in my hand (or hands) while on watch.

6. To always have in mind a plan as to exactly how I would meet an immediate attack by robbers.

7. When necessary in order to carry out the foregoing orders, to make the most effective use of my weapons, shooting or otherwise killing or disabling any person engaged in the theft or robbery, or the attempted theft or robbery of the mails entrusted to my protection.

Each man on guard duty will be furnished his written special orders, and a copy of any special orders in addition to those above stated will be forwarded to the Major General Commandant (Division of Operations and Training).

MARINE GUARD FOR THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT CONFERENCE

On November 9, 1921, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune signed the following letter addressed to Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, Commanding General, Quantico, Va.:

1. In addition to the troops already ordered, please organize one company commanded by a captain, consisting of three (3) officers and one hundred (100) enlisted men to perform guard duty at the Pan American and Navy Buildings, this city, during such time as the Limitation of Armaments Conference is in session.

2. It is expected that this company will be required for this duty for a period of about two months, and during such time, the officers and men of this company will be carried as on temporary detached duty from the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

3. This company will proceed to Washington, D. C., via water transportation, if available, on the afternoon of November 10, 1921, and upon arrival, it will proceed to a building set aside for them. The name of this building will be communicated to you by telephone prior to the departure of this company. This company should be prepared to go on duty on the morning of November 11, 1921.

4. The uniform will be winter field with campaign hats. Full equipment will be carried, and the company will bring the necessary kitchen equipment, cots, blankets and mess gear, and will prepare their own meals. A supply of clothing sufficient to last the full period of this temporary duty, should be brought to Washington at this time.

5. The Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., has been furnished a copy of this letter, and will make the necessary arrangements to provide rations for this company, and also such transportation by street car as may be required by same.

6. It is desired that care be exercised in selecting the personnel for this company, and only men of known integrity and military appearance will be selected.

On November 15, 1921, Major William F. Bevan received the following orders: "You are hereby assigned to temporary duty in

command of the Marines on guard duty at the Limitation of Armament Conference," Washington, D. C.

THE "UNKNOWN"

Representatives of the United States Marine Corps were constantly with the body of the "Unknown Soldier" of America (who might have been a Marine) from the day it was taken on board the *Olympia* on October 25th, in France until it was finally interred at Arlington on November 11, 1921.

The Marine Detachment of the *Olympia*, consisting of one First Sergeant (Edward A. Mullen), three Sergeants (Randall E. Haddock, James L. Lorento, Franklin E. Peroutka), three Corporals (Jacob S. Bundy, Thomas W. McDaniel, James W. Spence), one Trumpeter, and thirty Privates, organized at the Sea School, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., commanded by Captain Graves B. Erskine, marched on board the *Olympia* on September 27, 1921, and that vessel sailed from Hampton Roads for Newport, R. I., at 9.30 a.m. the same date. Arriving at Melville Coaling Station on the 30th, the *Olympia* sailed on October 3rd, and arrived at Plymouth, England, at 1.00 p.m., the 14th. On this date the Full Guard paraded for Vice Admiral Browning, Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth Base.

On the 16th Captain Erskine accepted the invitation of the British Admiralty to be their guest, along with other American officers, during the presentation of the American Medal of Honor to the Unknown British Warrior by General Pershing. On the 17th of October Captain Erskine participated with other Allied officers in the ceremony at the Westminster Abbey, London, at 11.00 a.m., when the above-mentioned medal was presented to the British "Unknown."

Captain Erskine on October 20th called officially on the Commandant, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and was made an honorary member of their Mess.

The *Olympia* sailed from Plymouth, England, on October 25th, and arrived at Havre, France, the next day. The Full Guard was paraded for the American Consul and high ranking French Naval and Army officers.

On October 25th the Full Marine Guard was paraded to receive the American "Unknown Soldier," on the dock. The caisson bearing the body stopped at the end of the dock and exercises were conducted by the French Government officials and also by the American Army officials. These exercises included the conferring upon the "Un-

known" the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the Minister of Pensions of the French Republic. At the conclusion of these ceremonies the Army body bearers removed the casket from the caisson and carried it to a point at the right of the *Olympia's* band, where it was turned over to the Marines and Bluejackets of the *Olympia*, who acted as body bearers to carry it on board. Corporal James W. Spence and Private H. H. Boegaholtz, of the *Olympia's* Marine Detachment acted as body bearers. When the Naval and Marine body bearers received the body they stood stationary while four ruffles were sounded followed by the French and American National Airs, and the Marine Guard brought to present arms. Upon the completion of the national airs the band played *Chopins Funeral March* as the body was being carried on board and placed aft on the quarterdeck, head aft. The Marines remained at present arms and the crew uncovered during the time the "Unknown" was being carried on board. The casket was followed on board by three hundred French children carrying flowers, who filed by the casket and placed the flowers on it. At the first strains of the funeral march the colors and jack were half-masted, the French ensign broken out at the fore and the American ensign at the main, both ensigns being brought to half-mast. One French cruiser and six destroyers preceded the *Olympia*, followed by the *Reuben James*. The *Verdun*, one of many French ships anchored outside, fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned by the *Olympia*, gun for gun. As the escorting vessels parted company with the *Olympia* the *Admiral Senes* fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned by the *Olympia*, gun for gun. Upon final parting company with the escort the casket was placed in the transporting case and secured for sea on after port of the superstructure deck. Flags were carried half-masted the entire time the body was on board.

The *Olympia* arrived at Washington about 3.30 p.m., November 9, 1921. In proceeding up the Potomac River, twenty-one gun salutes to the "Unknown Dead" were fired at Fort Washington and at the Washington Barracks, while twenty-one minute guns were fired by the Navy Yard as the *Olympia* approached. None of these salutes were returned and no personal salutes were fired. At 4.00 p.m., the Full Guard was paraded on the dock. Corporal James W. Spence and Private H. H. Boegaholtz acted as part of the body-bearing detail, while Trumpeter Ralph E. Davis sounded four flourishes. The Marine Guard presented arms as the body was carried to the caisson and turned over to the Army Guard of Honor. As the body bearers

lifted the casket from the deck of the *Olympia* that ship commenced the firing of twenty-one minute guns. Among the distinguished officials present was Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune.

The "Unknown" rested in state at the Capitol from this date until the 11th, when it was carried to Arlington and re-interred.

Eight Marines and a non-commissioned officer acted as part of the "Dead Watch" at the catafalque in the Capitol. Three companies of Marines under Major Thomas S. Clarke acted as part of the guard at the Capitol during the time the "Unknown" was at the Capitol. Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune placed a floral decoration on the "Unknown" at 8.25 p.m., the 10th, Major General Wendell C. Neville, Major Richard B. Creecy, Captain Lemuel C. Shepherd, and others, being present. The Second Division Association, of which many Marines are members, also placed a floral decoration on the catafalque.

In the parade on the 11th many Marines were in line. Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, as one of the President's Aides; Major General Wendell C. Neville, one of the pall bearers; and Gunnery Sergeant Ernest A. Janson (formerly Charles F. Hoffman), the first member of the A.E.F. to win a Medal of Honor, body bearer, marched. One company from Quantico and the Quantico Marine Band, composed of about 190 pieces (including 80 musics) also marched in the parade. In the parade were also one officer and enlisted man from the Line, Adjutant and Inspector's Department, Paymaster's Department, Quartermaster's Department, and Aviation.

Many Marines were on duty at Arlington. Three companies (including 40 ushers) were posted at various points at Amphitheatre and Cemetery. Two officers were in charge of ushers.

One officer was stationed at the Union Station for duty at the Reception Bureau, to greet "Guests of the Occasion," including the Medal of Honor men, etc.

The Marine Band of Washington played an important part at the Cemetery and Amphitheatre. This band joined the procession at Confederate Gate, Arlington National Cemetery. Until the military escort was drawn up facing the Amphitheatre the band played *Chopin's Funeral March*. Upon arriving at the West Front of the Amphitheatre the band took position, and while the body was being removed from the caisson and being borne to the apse of the Amphitheatre it played *Our Illustrious Dead*. This was followed by other appropriate airs.

THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF SMALL WARS

BY MAJOR SAMUEL M. HARRINGTON, U.S.M.C.

THE subject of this conference is the strategy and tactics of small wars. United States Marines have engaged in numerous small wars as of late in Nicaragua, Mexico, Haiti and Santo Domingo. It is not improbable that Marines will continue to perform duty of this nature so that the subject is peculiarly fitting for study. Whereas the small wars in which Marines have taken part have had their difficulties, the dangers encountered and the losses sustained have not been so great as in certain other small wars, and the tactical lessons obtainable from experiences of Marines are not sufficiently varied to depend entirely upon them for illustration. In so far as practicable, however, illustrations will be taken from experiences already more or less familiar.

2. *The strategy of a small war* is governed by three factors, namely: (1) The purpose of the war; (2) the natural and commercial geography of the contested territory; (3) the probable opposition.

The purpose of a small war will probably be one of three, namely: (1) For conquest; (2) for the suppression of a revolution; (3) to avenge a national insult.

Many of the American Indian wars belong to the first class. The operations of Marines in Nicaragua, Haiti and Santo Domingo in 1912, 1915 and 1916, respectively, come under the second class. The landing at Vera Cruz in 1914 comes under the third class.

The natural geography of the contested territory will govern to the extent that it will determine the districts wherein the greatest wealth and population are likely to be found and the consequent points of control therein. Man seeks those districts where the greatest reward for his labors are to be had. These districts will probably be agricultural first of all. They may be cattle lands or mining districts. Lacking these, fishing and hunting, manufacturing and commerce remain as a means of livelihood. Where the rich districts lie, cities will rise. Man congregates in and gathers his wealth into cities. Cities are the stations in organized commerce. Internal commercial relations extend to intercourse

with other countries and border towns or ports as the natural gateways grow.

The probable opposition to be met will depend largely on the purpose of the war. If the war is for conquest a united opposition may be expected. If the war is for the suppression of revolution, or in support of the constituted government, the opposition will probably be limited, provided the rights and privileges of the neutral inhabitants are not wantonly violated by the invading forces. If the war is to avenge a national insult, the resistance will probably not be great. Strong nations like strong individuals are not wantonly insulting purely for the sake of insult.

In any event the probable opposition will be (1) organized, (2) unorganized, or (3) both of these. By organized opposition we mean that the opposing forces will be formed into armies operating under regular leaders with definite plans of action and sufficient discipline to carry out such plans along some sort of tactical line. When such organized forces are defeated and scattered, its members may still be unconquered and may continue opposition through petty depredations degenerating in unorganized guerilla or bandit warfare. Such unorganized forces have as a last retreat inaccessible strongholds in the mountains and sparsely inhabited districts.

3. Let us see now how these three governing factors, (1) the purpose of the war, (2) the natural and commercial geography of the contested territory, and (3) the probable opposition, will affect the strategy of a small war.

"Strategy is the art of manœuvring an army in the theatre of operations with a view to placing it in such a position relative to the enemy as to increase the probability of victory, increase the consequences of victory and lessen the consequences of defeat."

If the purpose of the small war is conquest, the strategy will be so inclusive as to seek complete control of all the contested and related territory.

If the purpose of the small war is the suppression of revolutionary operations, the strategy will be limited in extent to the infected districts unless the constituted government is so weak as to necessitate the taking over of government entirely to prevent a recurrence of revolution. This happened in Haiti and Santo Domingo in 1915 and 1916. Recurrence of revolution in Nicaragua since 1912 has been prevented by the presence in the capital of Nicaragua of a small American legion guard.

If the purpose of the small war is the avenging of a national insult the strategy will probably be limited to a suitable reprisal. The seizure of Vera Cruz in 1914 illustrates.

If the strategy is to include complete occupation of the contested territory then seizure first of the principle parts of border cities in accordance with the commercial geography of the contested territory will be contemplated, followed by a seizure of the cities in the naturally wealthy districts as determined by their natural geography. To effect this the extent of territory or its natural features, as mountain ranges difficult to pass, may make it desirable to divide the contested territory into military districts of occupation, each military district possessing its military head and occupying forces, each military head responsible for his military district to a supreme military head.

The probable opposition will have a distinct influence upon the contemplated strategy. So long as the opposition is organized and menacing the first principle of war will govern. The objective will be the hostile forces. This will still remain true when the hostile forces become unorganized. But the *means of reaching this objective* will differ from those used in regular warfare. In small wars, owing to the weakness or ignorance of our enemy, an announced objective such as the seizure of a principle city will act as a magnet to draw the enemy to its defense and to oppose our advance in the direct line of our advance. From this probability there has arisen a statement that the objective of a plan of campaign in a small war will be the seizure of a city or a number of principal cities. Should the enemy acting on sound tactical principles refuse battle in the direct line of advance and withdraw to one flank of our line of march so as seriously to threaten our line of communication, we shall have to make his forces rather than his cities our first object. It is a further general fact in small wars that a seizure of enemy cities has a great moral effect and tends to disintegrate his forces and discourage opposition. The seizure of Peking by the allied forces in 1900 effectively ended an opposition secretly supported by the Empress Dowager of China who thereafter submitted, though possessed of a divine right over four hundred million subjects.

When the opposition is unorganized, the strategy develops into a division of forces into small units pursuing an enemy active in movement and petty reprisal. The tactics of such an enemy are characterized by great mobility and ability of escape. The small

bands will not give battle and must be trapped into destruction. These bands must be suppressed because they prey on friend and foe alike. If successful their strength will grow by the addition to their forces of those otherwise not wholly determined in their attitude. In order to make effective expeditions against these bands by the more slowly moving regular troops bases of supply must be established in interior cities or fortified strongholds.

When practicable and as a further means of suppressing guerilla bands, the seizure of their livestock and supplies will make more difficult the operation of the enemy.

As a suppression of potential opposition and as a measure tending to lasting control, the requisition or seizure of all arms in the hands of all inhabitants in the occupied territory will become part of the strategy of a small war.

We have then six steps in the strategy of a small war:

(1) Seizure of ports or border towns commanding routes of trade and entrance.

(2) Seizure of interior cities commanding the resources of the territory and the establishment therein (or at other suitable points) of bases of supply.

(3) Division of the theatre of operations into military districts.

(4) Operations based on a captured city or fortified base of supplies against the remaining opposition.

(5) Seizure of livestock and supplies.

(6) Seizure of all arms.

4. *Example of Strategy of a Small War.*—Examine attached map of Santo Domingo. From Haiti to Cabo Engano is about 225 miles. From East to West a mountain range (Cordillera Central) divides the country into a northern and a southern district. Agriculture is the only developed resource of the country. The fertile sections are:

(1) The valley of the Yuna from Santiago to Sanchez, called the Cibao.

(2) The small valley north of San Pedro de Macoris.

(3) The small valley north of La Romana.

The two last are sites of sugar plantations owned by foreigners and are of much less general importance than the valley of the Yuna.

The capital and principal city is Santo Domingo City.

Santiago is the metropolis of the naturally wealthy section of the country. Its ports are Sanchez, Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi. Its

neighboring towns in the rich valley are Moca, La Vega and San Francisco de Macoris.

The only railroads of consequence give outlet to the products of the Cibao.

(1) From La Vega and San Francisco de Macoris to Sanchez.

(2) From Moca and Santiago to Puerto Plata.

Fifteen miles of the length of the former runs on a causeway eighteen inches high over an otherwise impassable swamp. The latter cuts through a secondary mountain range, running east and west, the Cordillera Setentrional or Monte Cristi range.

San Pedro de Macoris is the second town of importance on the South Coast.

The Republic of Santo Domingo was occupied by United States forces in 1916. The reasons for this occupation are unimportant for this discussion.

Occupation was affected as follows:

Santo Domingo City (capital and largest city) occupied May, 1916.

Objective as Santiago and the Cibao was announced.

Puerto Plata occupied June 1, 1916.

Monte Cristi occupied June 1, 1916.

Advance on Santiago made via Monte Cristi-Santiago road and Puerto Plata-Santiago railroad in conjunction commencing June 26, 1916.

Santiago occupied July 6, 1916.

Moca, La Vega, Sanchez and San Francisco de Macoris occupied during July, 1916.

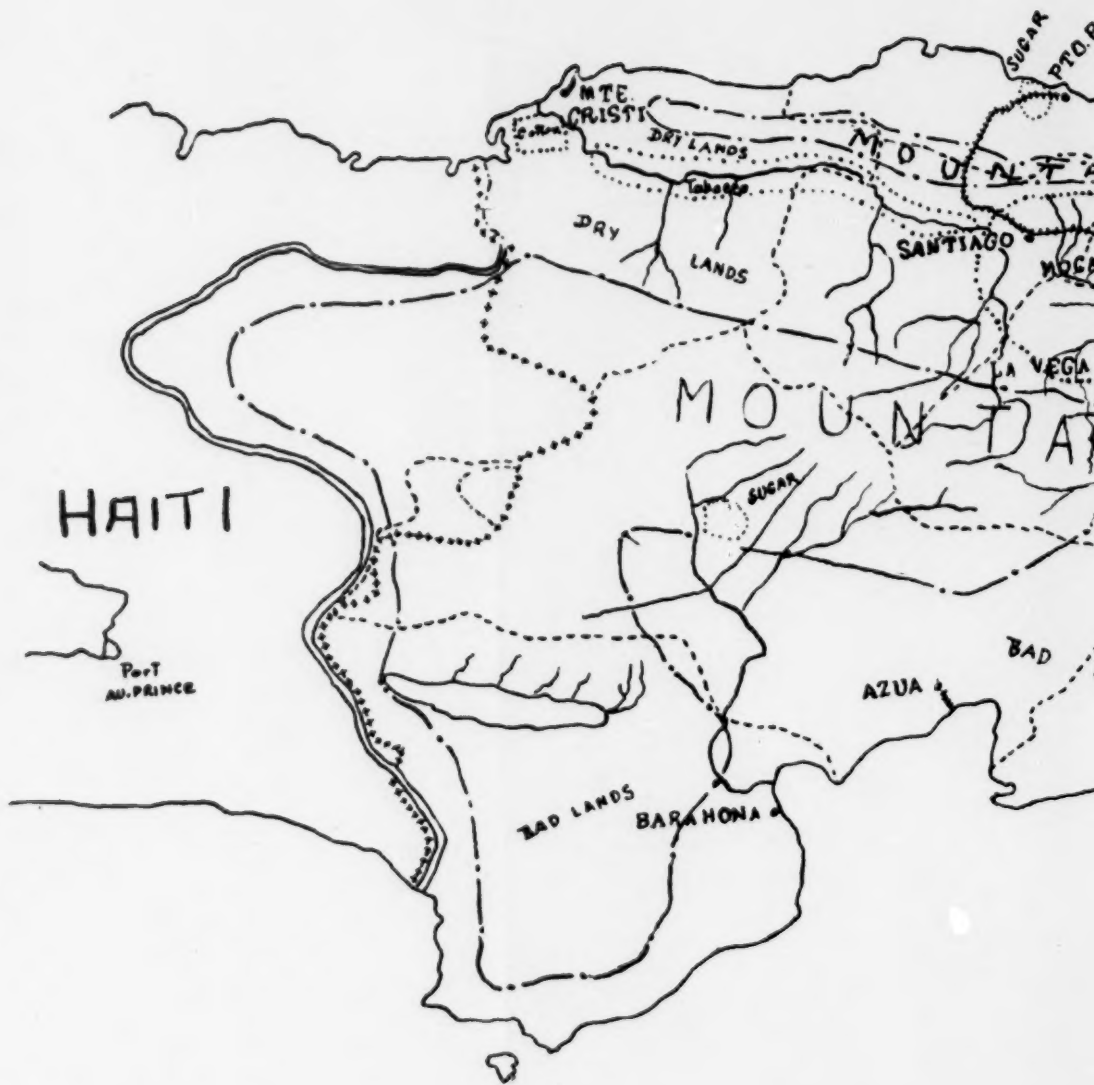
Samana, San Pedro de Macoris, Romana, Seibo, Azua, Barahona were occupied or visited at later dates, as conditions made this necessary.

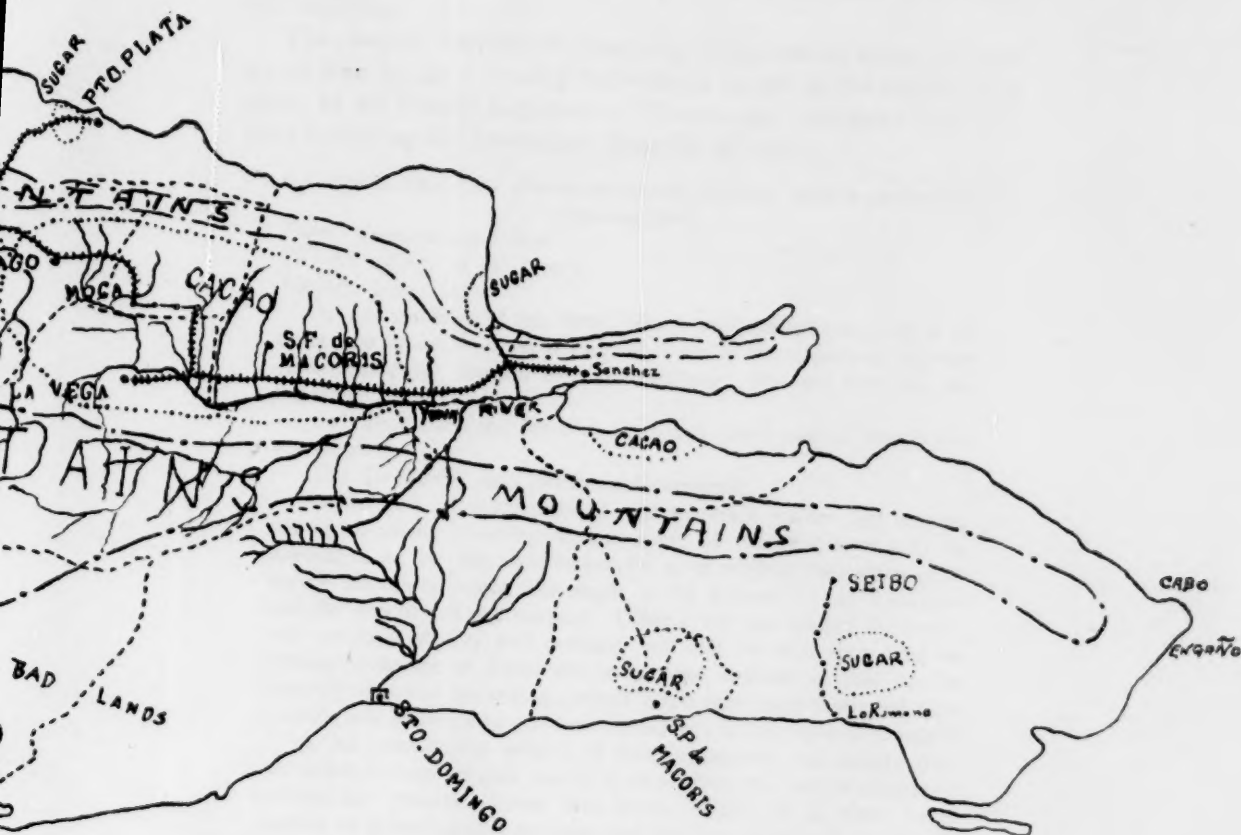
The Monte Cristi-Santiago route to the Cibao was preferred to the Sanchez-La Vega route because the former afforded a good road always within reaching distance of the Yaque river for water, whereas the latter route was impassable in the event of the cutting of railroad communications.

With the seizure of Santiago organized resistance ceased. Unorganized opposition from bands of outlaws has continued to date.

Cities occupied have been garrisoned and used as bases from which expeditions against bandits have continuously gone forth into the mountains.

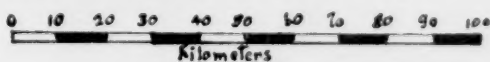
Original organized opposition was from a revolutionary party.





REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO

- Railroads in operation
- - - - - Railroads under construction
- - - - - Provincial Limits
- ~~~~~ Ancient Colonial Limits
- - - - - Line of Status quo 1898
- + + + + + Prov. Frontier adapted by U.S. Govt 1912
- Productive Areas
- - - - - Mountainous Areas



The mass of the population was not hostile to intervention. Great care has been taken not to offend peaceful inhabitants or to commit injustices.

The conduct required of occupying forces cannot better be illustrated than by the following instructions issued by the commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment of Marines and associated organizations occupying the Dominican Republic in 1916.

U.S. FORCES OPERATING ASHORE IN SANTO DOMINGO, MONTE CRISTI D. R.

June 24, 1916.

From: Commanding Officer.

To: All officers of the forces.

Subject: Instructions.

1. The members of this force, officers and enlisted men, will at all times bear carefully in mind that our work in this country is not one of invasion; our mission is a peaceful one. We are here for the following purposes:

(a) To restore and preserve peace and order, and to protect life and property.

(b) To support the Constituted Government.

2. Members of this command will therefore realize that we are not in an enemy's country, though many of the inhabitants may be inimical to us, and they will be careful so to conduct themselves as to inspire confidence among the people in the honesty of our intentions and the sincerity of our purpose. Officers will act toward the people with courtesy, dignity and firmness, and will see that their men do nothing to arouse or foster the antagonism towards us that can be naturally expected towards an armed force that many interested malcontents will endeavor to persuade the citizens to look upon as invaders.

3. All commanding officers of posts, companies and detachments, will carefully instruct their men in these matters, and will be diligent to enforce the principles herein laid down. While at all times being vigilant to guard against surprise and treachery they will be careful to avoid the appearance of constant suspicion, which attitude of mind, however, in private, it is wise to maintain while any particle of the present trouble and unrest remains in the country.

4. Orders will be carried out with as little use of force as may be needed to attain the desired end, but armed opposition or attack will be sharply and firmly met and suppressed with force of arms; this use of force to cease the moment the opposition has been overcome, the end attained and the safety of the troops assured. The same care and attention will be given to the wounded as would be given to our own, and prisoners, while carefully guarded, will be treated kindly, and as liberally as the ensuring of their safeguarding will permit.

5. Under no circumstances will any subordinate commander carry out any punitive measure, or act of reprisal, without direct orders from the Commander of Forces.

6. The rights of property will be carefully observed, men will be instructed, and officers will be watchful to enforce the instructions that nothing, however apparently valueless, will be taken from any inhabitant of the country, or in any way appropriated, without remuneration, and the free consent of the owner. No force, threat or intimidation, will, in any way, be allowed.

7. No shot will be fired by any enlisted member of these Forces, unless by command of an officer, or in pursuance of orders given by an officer, except that, at any time, it is proper to fire in case of actual defense of one's life or the life of another.

J. H. Pendleton

The forces of occupation were in 1916 divided into a northern and southern military district, roughly north and south of the Cordilleras Central.

Because opposition has since the repression of organized resistance been only desultory, no resort to seizure of supplies has ever been made.

In 1916, the possession of arms by practically all citizens was forbidden. Thousands of revolvers and hundreds of carbines were surrendered. This was effected through the local chiefs who were not deprived of their authority and who were encouraged and enjoined to carry out the law.

The British in the Boer War resorted in 1901 to a systematic clearing of the enemy country of livestock and supplies.

General Hoche, during the French Revolutionary days, pacified the disturbed district of La Vendee in France by occupying every hamlet and village. All cattle and stores of corn were seized. Part of this was used for the Army of Occupation. Important inhabitants were also seized. These were released, and cattle and corn restored when the peasants voluntarily surrendered their arms.

5. *The tactics of a small war* frequently differ from the tactics of regular warfare. This is because the circumstances under which a small war is waged differ from those of regular warfare. This will be clear from the following brief consideration of tactics and its application to the circumstances of irregular warfare.

"Tactics is the art of disposing and manœuvring troops on the field of battle."

The principle factors that govern tactics are: (1) Arms: Our own; the enemy's. (2) Terrain. (3) Morale: Our own; the enemy's.

Let us illustrate. If my army is equipped with high-powered rifles and your army having no rifles comes suddenly within 500 yards of my army on an open plain, your army will be destroyed.

If your army is equipped with long, sharp knives and knowing well how to use them, lies in wait in thick jungle alongside the path on which my army is filing, and my army all tired and sweaty thinks that the jungle is so thick that no man could possibly move in it and so keeps everyone on the path, *then* if your army jumps out suddenly into the path and knives my army, man for man, before we can pull a trigger, my army will be destroyed. Lastly, if your army has no courage and though having the ability to knife my army is afraid to try, then sooner or later your army will be hunted down and destroyed.

Knowing our enemy's means of fighting (his arms), the ground on which he is likely to be met, and his courage or methods of utilizing his arms and his ground, we can estimate the methods we shall adopt to defeat him with the least risk to our own forces. In other words, knowing the enemy's probable tactics, we determine the tactics we shall use against him.

Now *the tactics of the enemy and his morale are affected by his psychology* which varies with different peoples. In general, among semi-civilized and savage peoples, this is a matter of emotion. Intellect and reason abstracted from emotion are characteristic of civilized peoples. Reason is a development. Emotion is fundamental; peoples who are not developed intellectually are by comparison wholly emotional. Similarly children are impulsive and emotional, exposition of the fundamental psychological factor of man.

As an illustration of emotion and reason, two civilians *A* and *B* fell to fighting with their fists on a city street. A third man *C* happened along and stood watching *A* and *B*. A fourth man *D* looked out of the window of his home and saw *A* and *B* fighting in front of his house. His ideas of order were shocked. He was incensed. He rushed out of his house without his hat and promptly stepped in between *A* and *B* and stopped the fight. He reprimanded *A* and *B* to their great surprise and sent them on about their business. *C*, who had observed the whole affair, marveled that *D*, who was a little man, should have interfered between two large men, either one of whom might have turned upon *D* for interfering in an affair that was none of his business. It never occurred to *C* to interfere. He had a sporting interest to see what was going to happen, but his common sense told him not to interfere. He might have to fight both *A* and *B* himself. *A*, *B* and *D* were governed by emotions; *C* by reason.

It may happen of course that an intellectually highly developed

individual shows great emotion. This is a matter of circumstances, or if frequently repeated a lack of control. Probably any people, however civilized, possess as great emotional powers as any other. But reason and control temper this emotion.

As between two peoples at war, the one big, powerful and waging war as a part of some preconceived State policy and the other comparatively weak and fighting the powerful invader, the smaller will be acting under a greater emotion.

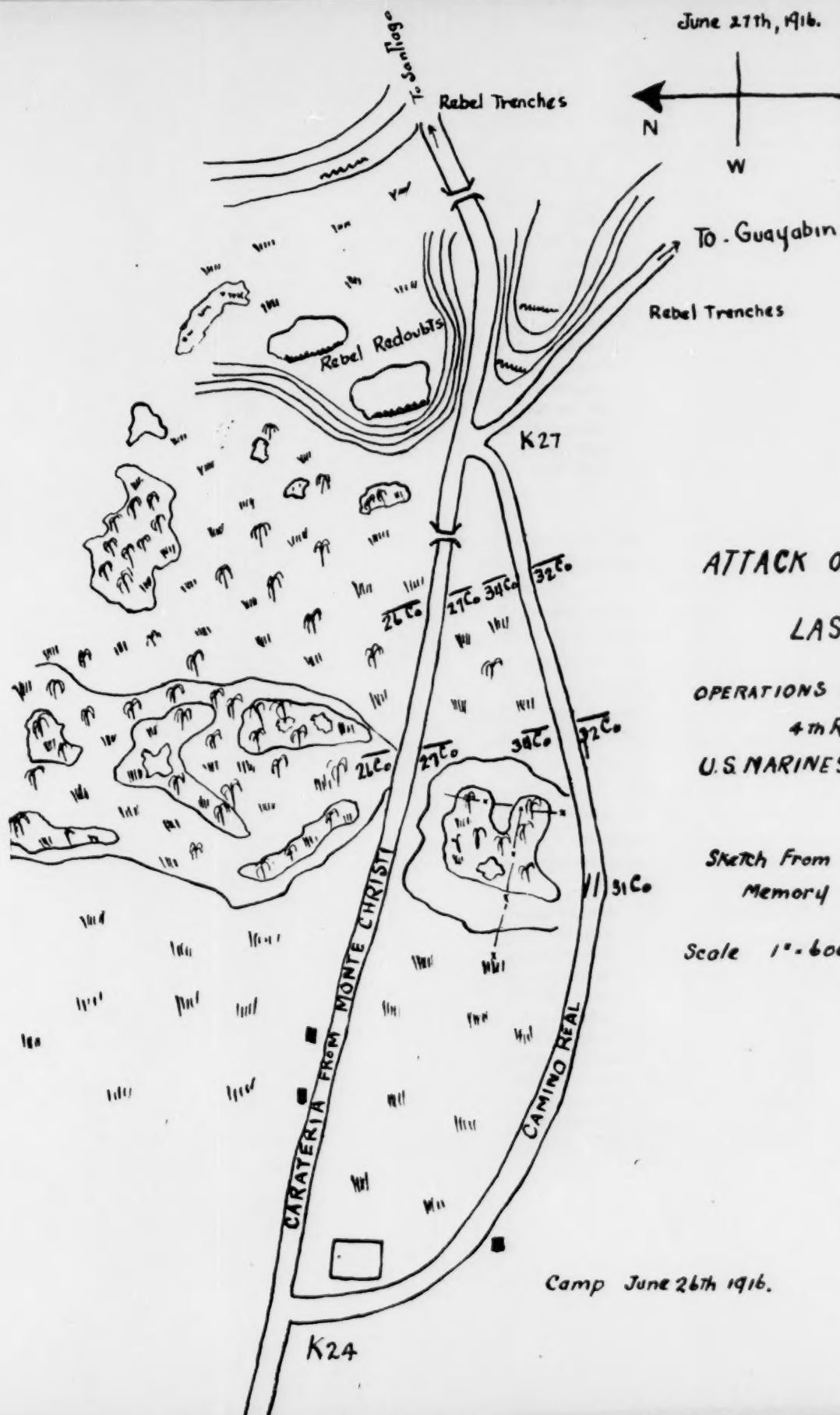
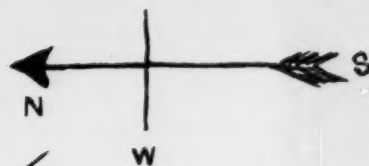
This emotional factor will account for many otherwise inexplicable acts of the enemy in small wars. Whenever one single strong emotion governs, the consequent actions are likely to be violent and impetuous. Here are a few instances in support of this contention.

One of the greatest of emotions is religion. Religion is a matter of faith and not of reason. The Mohammedan believes that heaven will be opened to him if he kills his Christian. He fights for Allah. If he himself is killed his reward is assured. Hence occur his fanatical attacks in the face of almost certain destruction.

"Of all the emotions, fear was the first, the strongest and the most unreasoning. It still remains the strongest influence that governs man's actions" (Eltinge). With many primitive peoples fear is exemplified in their customs, superstitions and even in their religions. Fear affects their tactics. Seldom will such an enemy await the white man's steady approach and bayonet charge. This characteristic is not wholly lacking with regular troops. With an undisciplined, poorly controlled, poorly armed and ignorant enemy, flight before a bayonet charge is almost certain. This same enemy may at another time take the offensive with great courage. But once controlled by the emotion of fear his flight is precipitous. This accounts for a principle of small wars that we must take the offensive, that if compelled to take the defensive we must conduct an active defense, that as a last resort a counter-attack must be made. This accounts for the line of retreat that the enemy always provides for in his defensive positions.

Example: On June 27, 1916 a force of 850 United State Marines under command of Brigadier General (then Colonel) Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., attacked Dominican intrenchments at Las Trencheras, 27 kilometres from Monte Cristi, D. R. enroute to Santiago. Attached is a small sketch from memory of this engagement. The firing line included four companies of about 80 men each or roughly 325 men.

June 27th, 1916.



ATTACK ON

LAS TRENCHERAS

OPERATIONS OF
4th Regt.
U.S. MARINES

Sketch From
Memory

Scale 1" = 600 Yds

Camp June 26th 1916.

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Machine guns were attached to the companies. The trenches rose about seventy-five feet above the roads leading thereto over which the attack was made and were dominated by a second hill which in turn was intrenched with a good line of retreat to the rear. The attack was begun with the fire of two 3" naval landing guns with shrapnel and of a platoon of machine guns. This fire had apparently little effect on the Dominicans who opened fire on the approaching lines of marines at about 1000 yards distance. The fire of the Dominicans however mingled with great yelling and cheering was as usual high, only one marine being killed and four wounded. The advance of the marines was regular with short halts for fire and ended in a charge and capture of the trenches. The enemy however had not awaited a final assault as a completion of the steady advance but sounded his retreat on his bugles and fled from his first and second line trenches. Apparently it was originally intended to envelop the enemy's left flank but this was not done. The Dominicans escaped apparently with small loss. No killed or wounded Dominicans were found after the fight.

The emotion of courage, on the other hand, may be quite as strong as that of fear and hence the ability of lesser peoples to suffer extraordinary losses when they themselves are taking the offensive.

Most emotions are short-lived. One emotion may quickly supercede another. A child turns from joy to grief and back again with great rapidity. In the British Indian hill wars the tribesmen retreated regularly before the advancing British columns, attacking spasmodically perhaps but making few great stands. The British expeditions, however, were punitive in nature. They did not march to occupy the land and so had to return to their bases in one, two or more days. When the retirement commenced, the attitude of the tribesmen habitually changed. Then they attacked, gathering in great numbers at the sight of the "retreating" British. Original fear seems to have been superceded by courage at the first opportunity.

Example: In the Tirah campaign in 1897 a reconnaissance was being made by the Kurrum movable column up the long Karmana defile into the Chamkani country. No opposition was encountered in advance; but when the retirement commenced, the tribesmen collected in some force and adopted their usual harassing tactics; they were however kept in check without great difficulty. A picquet of the Kapurthala infantry which had been detached to hold a flanking spur, however met with disaster. It was ordered to withdraw at the proper time and it received the message but instead of descending obliquely rearward into the valley and joining the rear guard the commander and most of the men made an attempt to strike the valley higher up with the idea of participating in the skirmish which was going on. The

party got into difficult ground and came in contact with the enemy higher up than where the rear guard was—they in fact missed connection with it and thus became isolated. They found themselves, moreover in an awkward side ravine and the tribesman quickly closed the ends of this. The upshot was that they were eventually shot down to a man.—Callwell.

Example: "In the British operations of 1881 in Waziristan, the first Sikhs advanced up a spur covered with oak jungle, so thick that it was difficult to see more than ten yards off. About half way up they halted and the two half companies were ordered to lie down, fix bayonets and load. Suddenly a charge was made on them, the enemy appearing about ten yards off. The fire they received sent them back, but the officer instead of allowing his men to get out of hand, pursued them steadily up hill, halting to reform every now and then. This was a wise precaution as if the men had got out of hand and rushed up the hill, a rush of Waziris might have swept through them. As it was, at each hill the Waziris tried to rush the companies, but did not succeed After the charge we heard the general's bugle sounding our regimental call and the retire.

Colonel Price, who was a very able officer and quite understood the situation, refused to obey the order, as he was aware that if we retired through the thick scrub before the Waziris were beaten, the result would have been a heavy loss in men, so, instead, he drove them over the range and we halted for some time, and then retired without a shot being fired at us."—Callwell.

Similarly fear demonstrated in precipitous flight burns itself out with escape. The relief from attack and pursuit is so great as to become to the enemy a victory. It may well happen that he cares not at all for the loss of the position which he defended. He has escaped unhurt. The last game that he played with us after the battle was to see if he could get away from us before we caught him. And he got away. With very good reasoning you failed. He won and will fight again just as soon as he gets ready and opportunity offers.

Illustrations of this, perhaps most familiar to us, are to be found in both Haitian and Dominican campaigns of 1915 and 1916. The campaign against the Haitian Cacos in Northern Haiti, included numerous small engagements culminating in a concerted attack on Fort Capois. For reasons which will be explained later the capture of this fort was only a minor victory. Eight Haitians were killed. Some 150 others escaped. A few weeks later a similar mountain fastness—Fort Riviere—was taken with the practical destruction of its garrison of some seventy-five Cacos. This action ended the

campaign. In the Dominican Republic the action at Las Trencheras occurred with no apparent losses to the Dominicans. They attacked the advancing American column on numerous occasions until their signal defeat with considerable losses eight days later at Guayacanes which ended organized opposition.

Small wars are characterized by the usual failure of an enemy to continue a pursuit for any length of time. The white man's persistency is inexplicable to him. The enemy's mental calibre is demonstrated by inability to persist in his efforts to a certain end. Consequently he is the victim of his own emotions.

The keynote of the enemy's morale in small wars is the fact, generally speaking, that he is governed by his emotions.

6. We have considered the factors that govern tactics. Let us now consider *three principles of tactics* that appear essential to success. These are the Offensive, Surprise, and Security.

(1) In order to gain decisive results it is necessary to take the offensive. Both sides are therefore likely to attempt it.

(2) Surprise is an essential element of a successful attack. To be surprised is never justifiable.

(3) By proper security, surprise can always be prevented.

The offensive and its essential element, surprise, are assumed by us at will. The same prerogative belongs to the enemy. Since we do not know when the enemy will attempt a surprise, we must take the proper means of security all the time. In order to know what are the proper means of security we must know the tactics of the enemy; that is, how will he attack. If we knew when our enemy would attack, with what arms he would attack and where he would attack, we should be prepared to meet him. Since we do not know when he will attack, we take measures to meet him at any time. These measures are such that the arms he uses will not be effective against us until we are ready to meet him. We effect this ordinarily by meeting him with advance or delaying detachments so that he will be unable to strike our main body before it is prepared to meet him. The size of these advance or delaying detachments depend upon many things, as our own strength, the strength of the enemy, our weapons, his weapons, etc. The distance from the main body of these advance or delaying detachments will depend on the terrain and the range of the enemy's weapons. All this is nothing but ordinary tactics. But it is an essential to proper action that we should understand the reasons for any particular action. We shall then under-

stand that we are only using common sense in what we do. Let us take one or two examples from regular warfare. We shall then see how to apply our security in varying conditions against irregular enemies.

Example: A purpose of an advance guard, of a rear guard, of a flank guard, of an outpost in regular warfare is to hold the enemy beyond effective rifle fire or in large bodies, *beyond effective artillery fire* until it can form for action.

Example: The one pounder is really not an offensive weapon but a defensive weapon; its primary purpose is to destroy the enemy's machine guns; it cannot act until an enemy machine gun discloses its position by opening fire. Held in readiness it is a means of security against a special form of attack by the enemy.

7. These three principles, the Offensive, Surprise, and Security, are of particular importance in small wars, the Offensive because the burden of proof necessarily rests with the invader; Surprise because in small wars it will often be the only means of attack where the enemy has greater mobility than the regular troops and refuses battle; Security because the enemies' methods of attack will be surprise, flank and rear movements rather than frontal.

Our strategy of small wars included the seizure of ports, border towns and interior cities, and engagements in the field. Tactically these resolve into:

1. Landing Operations.
2. Seizure of a city.
3. Operations in the field.

We shall consider our tactics of small wars under these three divisions and whenever applicable in each such division under the heads of the Offensive, Surprise, and Security.

8. *Landing Operations.*—"Landing and mopping up a seaport is not a difficult matter provided the job is treated as a military operation, but the landing of a force at a customs wharf, or similar front door entrance, may be very difficult for the reason that the disposition of troops is such as to encourage an enemy to strike, and if he strikes the troops are poorly disposed to return the compliment. There is no known reason why this condition should ever obtain. When a Marine force lands in whatever fashion, the enemy knows that it will not fight unless attacked and also knows that if the landing force is attacked it will fight back and complete the job. Some may object to this on the grounds that the orders are to seize a limited objective—the customs house, or some other particular facility in

the city and that a "peaceful landing" is to be made. While that may be the fact, there is no known reason why the landing force should not be disposed to control the city pending the successful accomplishment of the particular mission. Experience demonstrates that there is a good chance that the particular mission will not be accomplished peaceably.

"A proper procedure would be to land suddenly at one or more points in the vicinity of the port, encircle the city (seizing any commanding ground), form the mopping-up force and jump off. The encircling (or control) of the city is very important for several reasons; port facilities are secured, the hostiles that are caught in the city will not have to be chased in the bush afterwards, the mopping-up force will have choice of jumping-off positions and directions of advance. The ideal conditions would be those permitting the mopping-up force to jump off from an elevated position and advance in the direction of the sea. Such conditions would ensure the widest use of the land and sea forces available, lessen the danger of inter-firing among one's own troops and bring the most complete results. Moreover if the occupation of a city is carried out as a real military operation the danger of bloodshed will be lessened for the reason that the rapid unfolding of the various stages of action will tend to render resistance manifestly hopeless.

"The efficient and economical success of the mopping-up force, properly landed, will depend, like any other operation, on the completeness of the staff work, battle formation used, weapons available and coördination. Sectors and street objectives should be assigned, directions of advance prescribed for each sector and plans made for coördinating progress.

"The opposition to be met with will vary greatly. While the usual city will be capable of a very strong resistance on account of the prevalent type of architecture and street plan, yet it is not likely that the hostile element will be so organized or the spirit of resistance will be so widespread as to cause universal resistance throughout. The resistance will most likely be centred on those sections inhabited or frequented by the younger and more lawless elements and native troops, such as the Red Light district and the plaza district, with the so-called palace, police and troop barracks and club buildings. On the other hand, peoples of all nations are rapidly progressing in the military art and wholesale resistance, with organized city

outskirts and block by block fighting may be met with and should be prepared for." (Ellis in MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.)

Examples of Landing Operations:

Account of the landings at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1847 and 1914:

Vera Cruz is located on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico at the apex of a flat triangular sandy plain, one to two miles from apex to base. At the base extending from Vegara Bay on the northwest to the Gulf of Mexico on the southeast is a line of hills 60 to 160 feet high.

The city is therefore surrounded on the apex and sides by water and on the base by hills. (See map.)

In 1847, General Scott, believing that there were some 5000 Mexican troops in and around Vera Cruz, disembarked on March 9, 1847, at the beach *south* of Vera Cruz and due west of Sacrificos Island. No opposition was met from the Mexicans. There were no American casualties. Landing in 65 open boats (cutter type) was begun in the late afternoon. Thirteen thousand troops were ashore by 10 p.m. Weather was excellent. The hills to the southwest of the city (base of triangular plain) were occupied, artillery brought ashore, and from the 22nd to the 27th the city and fortifications thereof were bombarded with 6700 projectiles. The Mexican commander then requested cessation of hostilities which resulted in parleys and surrender of the city. City was taken without assault, infantry used only to hold investing lines. Mexican casualties about 600; American, 67. Five thousand Mexicans with 400 guns surrendered.

In 1914 (April), American war vessels were ordered to various Mexican ports to protect and receive Americans leaving Mexico if the strained relations then existing became worse. The First Division, Atlantic Fleet, lay at Vera Cruz, where on April 21, 1914, a cablegram was received from Washington directing the seizure of the Custom House to prevent the landing of a large assignment of rifles and machine guns for the Mexican Government due on the German steamer, *Ypiranga*. The mission of this landing was therefore limited to the taking of the Custom House. Officials ashore were notified that the Custom House would be seized, opportunity was given to foreigners to clear the city, and a force of 787 (including 502 Marines) landed at the custom house pier and took the custom house and cable station without firing until after landing. Firing commenced on approach to cable station, a few blocks up city





from wharves. It then became necessary to advance to a certain extent to cover the objective taken. Resistance was local and uncontrolled. Efforts to communicate with responsible Mexican authorities to stop local firing having been fruitless, the American forces ashore were ordered on the 22nd to suppress firing, take possession of city and restore order. American forces moved forward by sections through the city, clearing houses, etc., equal advance being maintained by signal on cross-streets. Sand hills southwest of city from Vegara beach to beach just west of Sacrificos Island were seized by 11 a.m. Additional forces were landed, bringing forces ashore on the 22nd up to 1950. On that evening and on the 23rd forces were increased to 5400. American losses were slightly greater than in General Scott's capture of Vera Cruz. Fire from ships' guns was used against military positions in the city to aid the advance of the landing force.

Landing of small detachments of United States Naval Forces were made at *Santo Domingo City, D. R.*, on May 5, 1916, and at *Puerto Plata, D. R.*, on June 1, 1916.

At *Santo Domingo City*, landing of 300 Marines and Bluejackets was effected at the "beach" near San Geronimo Fort, two miles west of the city, at 1:00 p.m. At that time Santo Domingo city was held by a rebel force of about 250 regular troops and some seven or eight hundred volunteers, all plentifully supplied with ammunition. The city was being attacked by some 800 government troops from the west and north. No opposition to the landing of American forces was made. Landing was effected as follows: A. motor-sailer was anchored with a heavy anchor near the outer edge of the breakers; a three and one-half-inch line was run ashore through several lines of breakers to a palm tree ashore; a large lifeboat with a lizard at each end was run along this line by a picked crew. On May 5th and following days a total of 600 men, two 3-inch field pieces with caissons, several machine guns and large quantities of stores and ammunition were landed in this manner. There is no actual beach suitable for landing within many miles of Santo Domingo City.

At *Puerto Plata*, a force of 130 Marines and 63 Bluejackets, with two machine guns, was landed June 1, 1916, in small boats from the U. S. S. *Sacramento* at a small cove on the western side of East Point (see sketch). Puerto Plata was at that time held by a revolutionary force of some 500 men armed with Winchester rifles with the announced intention of preventing a landing. Civilian and

foreign non-combatants in Puerto Plata made it inadvisable to return any fire from these revolutionists. At 6:15 a.m. several three-pounder shots followed by four-inch shells were fired over the fort at the entrance to the harbor from the *Sacramento*. These were intended to frighten the revolutionists, but did not prevent a storm of rifle bullets directed at the ship and the landing-boats throughout the passage from ship to shore (the boats left at 6:30 a.m.), bullets falling all around the boats and many hitting the sides of boats. This fire was not returned, "for to have done so lives of non-combatants would have been in danger." One officer was shot in the head and killed, several men were slightly wounded, and a small boat grounding, two men were nearly drowned but later resuscitated. The fort and town were promptly seized, the revolutionists retiring upon the advance on shore of the Americans.

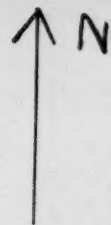
None of these landings were effected in the face of serious opposition and none of them are sufficiently detailed to illustrate the tactics of a landing operation. The following covers the subject briefly:

As in all attacks, surprise if accomplished is of immense advantage. To effect surprise various favorable landing places may be examined with small war vessels and sea planes, favorable landing places given a preliminary bombardment from the sea to develop the enemy's defensive dispositions and finally at the time of actual landing demonstrations made at auxiliary landing places to deceive the enemy as regards the point of landing in force. It might be profitable to effect actual land reconnaissance by scouts landed at night.

The operations upon landing are immediate and are in the nature of an execution of the principles of security. This will be effected by the seizure of all terrain affording positions to the enemy to command with fire the chosen landing places. The selection of the place of landing will among other considerations (as the physical nature of shore line or beach as offering approach to final objective, etc.) be governed by the local objectives to be seized immediately upon landing in order to afford security to the landing beach.

In illustration of a landing operation, reference is made to the two following diagrams:

In each diagram the position O (objectives) will be seen to be high ground commanding the landing beach. The fire of ships' guns being of flat trajectory will not be effective against masked positions except perhaps at long range. The landing forces will therefore in



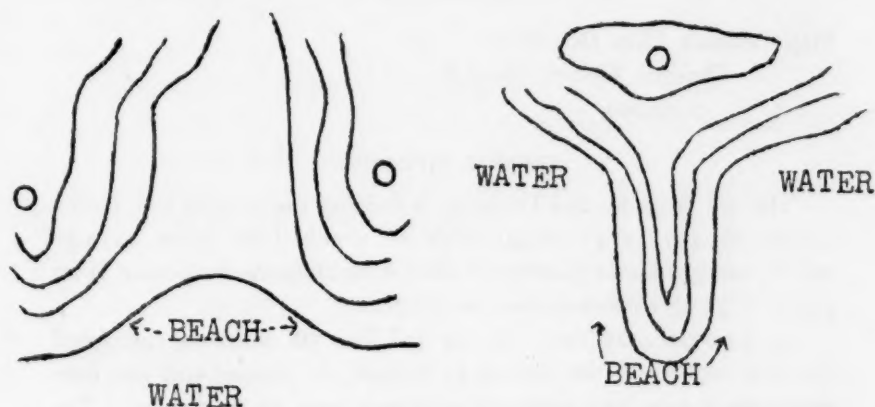
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PORTO PLATA





approach be able to bring but small fire on O from machine guns, Stokes mortars and one-pounders carried in the bows of small boats. On landing it will be imperative that each O be attacked immediately and taken. Troops on the open beach will be exposed to annihilating fire. They will seek cover immediately and will attack all objectives to *secure* the beach against fire.

In order that this may be accomplished without delay and unnecessary loss, troops should before leaving the ships be assigned to objectives, and sub-sectors of attack must be assigned to each unit and sub-unit so that each sub-unit will seek cover at its assigned sub-sector and commence the attack immediately. This may be done in



the usual manner, though perhaps less accurately by landmarks and from the map in degrees of azimuth. Supports and reserves will similarly be assigned to sectors to advance the attack.

Our three main tactical principles operate in landing operations as follows:

We take the offensive, land, and seize; otherwise, even though we are able to bombard the land from the sea, we accomplish little.

We exercise surprise by our feints at landing and by actual landing at daybreak.

Our means of security will be our airplane reconnaissance, our fire from ships, our fire from landing boats and our immediate seizure of all points commanding the landing beach. Our operations from then on pertain to the tactics of small wars on land which we shall consider later.

(To Be Continued.)

PROFESSIONAL NOTES

THE following problem and approved solution was prepared by Major Ralph S. Keyser, Instructor in the Department of Military Tactics, Marine Corps Schools, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. This problem, under date of June 2, 1921, was used in the school.

CONFERENCE PROBLEM (TL-4-rrmc.)

"NIGHT CONSOLIDATION OF NEW FRONT LINE"

(Taken from an actual situation of the World War)

Map: French Plan Directeur.

Chateau Thierry Sheet,*

1-20,000.

GENERAL SITUATION

The 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, is holding the general line points (174.0-263.45)-(174.7-263.3)-edge of woods from point (174.3-262.6) to (174.6-262.4)-edge of *Bois de la Brigade de Marine* from points (175.4) to *Bouresches* exclusive.

At 5:00 p.m., 25 June, '18, the 3rd Bn., 5th Marines, completed the final capture of the *Bois de la Brigade de Marine* and was consolidating a new line along the northern edge of that wood. The 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, commanded by Major A., was holding the centre to the westward of the *Bois*, disposed as follows:

Bn. CP at points (174.0-261.5); Co. E from points (174.0-263.45)-(174.7-263.3); Co. F edge of woods from points (174.3-262.6) to (174.6-262.4); Co. G in reserve in woods at points (173.7-262.4) and Co. H in reserve at points (174.7-262.0). The enemy is holding the general line along improved road 500 metres south of *Torcy* and *Belleau*.

SPECIAL SITUATION

At 7:00 p.m., 25 June, '18, Major A Commanding 2nd Bn., 5th Marines, receives the following written message from Regt. Hq.:

* See MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, September, 1921, for map.

5th Marines,
La Voie du Chatel Farm,
25 June, '18, 6:30 p.m.

Message No. 206.

To CO, 2nd Bn., 5th Marines :
(By runner.)

"The attack of 3rd Bn. was a complete success. You will under cover of the darkness tonight push your front line forward from the road fork at point (174.6-263.2) to connect up with the 3rd Bn.'s new line just east of *Double Tree Road* at point (175.45-162.8). The Artillery will put on a slow rate interdiction fire on the enemy's lines on our front from 10:30 p.m. until you report the work completed."

N
Col.

Required

1. Major A's action and orders.
2. Captain B's (the CO of Company detailed to dig the new line) action and orders.
3. Captain C's (the CO of Company detailed to furnish protecting patrols) action and orders.

AN APPROVED SOLUTION—CONFERENCE PROBLEM
"NIGHT CONSOLIDATION OF A NEW FRONT LINE"

Requirement:

- (1) Major A's action and orders.

Major A makes a hasty mental estimate of the situation. He realizes that time is an essential factor if he is to complete his mission that night, as it is not dark until 10:30 p.m. and is light by 3:30 a.m., so he has five hours to complete the work; that the new position is an exposed one and complete concealment for the new line is important. He decides to use Co. G for the work, and to establish a temporary forward CP at the CP of Co. F. He leaves the Adjutant in charge of old CP with instructions to notify the information agents of neighboring Bns. of our activities and the CO Co. H and E. He orders CO, Co. G, to meet him immediately at the new CP. He goes forward to CP, Co. F, with Bn. Intelligence Officer and one-half of the HQ Group, where after a conference with CO, Cos. G and F, he issues the following verbal orders:

"You are familiar with the enemy's situation on our front. There is no change in it.

"Our 3rd Bn.'s attack this afternoon was a complete success. They are now consolidating their new position.

"We dig a new front line tonight to conform to their new position.

"Captain B, at 10:30 p.m., you will conduct your company down the ravine to the position now held by Co. E and from the road fork here (indicated on map), you will deploy your company and dig a new line on compass bearing of 135 degrees to connect up with the 3rd Bn. just east of *Double Tree Road* at this point [indicating on map]. In order to assure that your company will be extended uniformly over the entire line, I will have the Bn. Intelligence Officer establish the line by stationing four of his men along it to mark the limits of each platoon sector. He will be responsible that it follows the correct compass bearing.

"In addition to regular arms and equipment, each man will carry two (2) grenades, four sandbags and one-half of the men picks, and the other half shovels. The sandbags will be filled as soon as the line is established so as to afford some protection in case of enemy opposition. The strictest precautions will be taken that the enemy does not discover your activity. The entire work will run through a wheat field, so there is excellent facilities for camouflaging the line. No attempt will be made tonight to dig a continuous trench, but men, working in pairs, will dig, kneeling or standing, pits as time permits. Dirt will be scattered in the wheat.

"Our artillery will put on a slow interdiction fire on the enemy's lines while the work is in progress.

"If there is no enemy interference to prevent, I will send hot food to your company about 2:00 a.m. You will find sufficient tools at the Engineer Dump.

"Report to me here by runner when you have completed the work and are secure for the day.

"Capt. C; you will detail four combat patrols, consisting of two squads each and commanded by a Gy. Sgt. or Sgt. to protect front of Co. G while it is at work.

"These patrols will leave your front line at 10:30 p.m. and secretly take up a fighting formation about 100 yards in advance of the line to be dug. By getting in touch with the Intelligence Officer and his men they can be guided in locating this line. Their mission is to protect the working company from attack and they are not to withdraw from this position until ordered by Capt. B. Capt.

B, you will see that all your men know about these patrols and their mission. In case of attack they are to do the fighting and your men will let nothing prevent them from digging the line.

"In addition to their other arms, see that they have two automatic rifles for each patrol and that every man carries four grenades.

"Lieut. D [Bn. Intelligence Officer], select four of your men, and as soon as it is dark go to the road fork here [indicating on map], and from that point lay out a line on a compass bearing of 135 degrees to the *Double Tree Road*, stationing your four men at equal intervals along it; then be at the road fork to meet Capt. B and conduct him on the same compass bearing over the line. Report to me here when the Co. is in position and starting to dig in."

Major A receives reports when the work is begun and when it is completed and transmits this information to Regt.

Requirement:

(II) Capt. B's action and orders.

Capt. B returns to his Co. and orders carrying parties to obtain the necessary tools and sandbags, and after issuing a warning order in which he states the equipment to be carried, assembles his platoon commanders and issues the following verbal orders:

"You are familiar with the enemy situation on our front. There is no change in it. The attack of our 3rd Bn. was a complete success and they are now consolidating their new position. Our battalion pushes its front line forward tonight to conform to the 3rd Bn.'s new line.

"Our Co. will under cover of darkness tonight dig and occupy a new line from here to here [indicating on map]. This line is on a compass bearing of 135 degrees. Platoons will be assembled by 10:30 p.m. and march in normal order down ravine to this road fork [indicating on map]. I, with Company Hq., will march at head of column. The march and the digging will be done without noise; everyone will be cautioned about this. At this road fork [indicating on map] the Intelligence Officer will meet us and conduct the company to the line. Be sure you all have your compass in case anything should go wrong with the plan. The Intelligence Officer will have four men stationed along the line to mark the limits of each platoon. You will locate this man and distribute your men uniformly on this front. Each platoon will have about 250 yards. The men will pair off one with pick and one with shovel and unite in digging a kneeling or stand pit, according to time. Each man will carry

four sandbags to be filled at once and used for protection against enemy fire. The entire line runs through tall wheat, so I want the position well concealed by scattering the dirt and covering pits with cut grain. Four combat patrols from Co. F will be about 100 yards to our front to protect us during the operation. In case of enemy interference they will do the fighting. Our mission is to dig the new line and we must allow nothing to interfere with our carrying it out. See that you have your pyrotechnics. Hot food will be sent to us at 2:00 p.m."

Requirement:

(III) Capt. C's action and orders.

Captain C sends for Platoon Commanders and gives them the following verbal orders:

"You are familiar with the enemy situation on our front. There is no change in it. The attack of our 3rd Bn. was a success and they are now consolidating their new position. Our battalion pushes its front line forward tonight to conform to the 3rd Bn.'s new line.

"Co. G is to dig in a new line from here to here [indicating on map] tonight and we are to furnish protection while the work is being done. You will each detail one Gy. Sgt. or Sgt., your best man, to command a combat patrol, and send him to me at once for instructions. You will each select two squads—16 men—two of them to be automatic riflemen and see that they are ready by dark. Each man in addition to his other equipment will carry four grenades."

When the patrol leaders report to Capt. C, he shows them the map and instructs them as follows: "No change in the enemy on our front. You will each lead a combat patrol of 16 men out tonight as soon as it is dark to protect Co. G, that is digging in a new line along here [indicating on map]. Sgts. W and X, you will conduct your patrols out from our lines down to the *Double Tree Road* and then along this road until you get to about here, where you will find one of our intelligence men. That will be the new line to be dug. You will advance about 100 yards beyond this point. Sgt. W, you will stay near the *Double Tree Road*, and you, Sgt. X, take your patrol to the left (west) of the *Double Tree Road*, about 300 yards, and in a line with the other patrol. When you get in position, deploy your patrol so as to be in the best formation for fighting. Sgts. Y and X, you will lead your patrols out of our lines at dark and conduct them to the road fork [indicating on map]; from this point you

will have no difficulty in locating where the new line is to be formed, as we have men stationed along it. You, Sgt. G, will go along this line, passing by the first man, and when you get to the second one advance to the front about 100 yards, and take up a fighting formation. Get in touch with the patrol on your right. Sgt. Z, you proceed along this line until you come to the first man, then advance to the front about 100 yards and there take up a fighting formation, get in touch with the patrol on your right and the front line troops of Co. E on your left rear. Now men, your mission is to protect Co. G while it is at work. You are not to look for a fight, but if the enemy attempts to interfere with the working company you are to engage him and prevent it. You are not to leave your position until you receive orders from Captain B. In case you do not receive such orders before it is time for you to get safely within our lines before daylight, send back to Capt. B for instructions, as he might forget you. Our Artillery will be firing on the enemy's lines while the work is going on. If you understand your orders return to your platoons and get ready."

APPLICATION FORM

Place

Date.....1921.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER,
MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION,
Headquarters, Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I desire to be enrolled as a member of the Marine Corps Association. I enclose herewith a check (or money order) for \$5 covering the first year's dues from July, 1921, to July, 1922.

Until further notice please forward the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE to me at the above address.

Name

Rank.....

(All checks or money orders to be made out to "Secretary-Treasurer, Marine Corps Association.")

